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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION—Congress, by the Act of March 4, 1909, enacted penal laws which repeal or modify many sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to criminal offenses. This work has, therefore, been revised and corrected to conform to these new laws, and also to embrace the most recent decisions of the courts, or other authorities, and the orders of the War Department, which affect the text, or the Forms appearing in the Appendix. Johnstown, N. Y., January 1, 1910.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, 43 and 45 East 19th Street,
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

After our reading of the very instructive essay by Poultney Bigelow on the beneficial influence of military training upon the German workingmen, to which we refer at length in another column, the return of Presidents Hadley, of Yale, and Butler, of Columbia University, from a sojourn in Germany with tributes to the favor with which universal military service is regarded in Germany as conducing to physical and moral improvement, together with our own cogitations along the same line for years, inspires us to make a suggestion which, we trust, will be accepted as an honest expression of our desire to aid all rational efforts to bring about universal peace. We propose that part of the ten-million-dollar Carnegie peace fund be set aside for sending abroad every year a number of our public educators to study at first hand the effect of military training upon the youth of the European countries. May it not be that the effect of a Carnegie Peace Traveling Fund would be to develop in this country the same healthy view of military training that certain university heads have formed? We submit this suggestion in all sincerity to Prof. John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, who has been selected to supervise the work of the Economic Section of the Peace Foundation. Since military training enters largely into the productive efficiency of the men of the German nation, it is appropriate that the Economic Section should take cognizance of our proposal. Professor Clark spent his post-graduate days in the atmosphere of German university life, and is peculiarly well fitted to encourage such a proposal as we have suggested. It is to be understood, of course, that the professors delegated to visit Germany shall stay there a sufficient length of time to become familiar with the life of the country, and not make a flying trip to Europe and then return to inflict half-baked ideas upon the public. Professor Clark has written entertainingly and broadly on questions of political economy, but we are of the belief that among all the remedies he has proposed for existing economic abuses he could not find one which, if applied to current sociological and economic ills, would be able to add to the productive power of a nation to the extent of thirty per cent., which Mr. Bigelow affirms is the increase in the productive capacity of the German workman brought about by military service. Mr. Bigelow views the effect of army training from the standpoint of the civilian, but it should be borne in mind that his conclusions coincide with those of Colonel Maude, one of the best informed writers of the British army, who has given long study to the modern military system of Germany as a development of martial power, as a political force, and as an economic and sociological factor. We see that our suggestion is already being acted on, former President Eliot, of Harvard, having been delegated under the Carnegie Fund to make a foreign trip to observe the effect of military training. It is very gratifying to note that Mr. Carnegie's millions are thus being used to give worthy gentlemen pleasant excursions around the world.

The impression that Germany has been increasing her army far beyond her resources is found to be utterly without foundation when viewed in connection with the new German quinquennial military bill. It is true that since 1870-71 the peace footing of the German army has been steadily increased, but a study of the figures taken in conjunction with the increase of population shows that the increase is entirely consistent and within the purpose of German statesmen to keep the proportion between the population and the Army strength at the figure of one per cent. The new bill replaces that of 1905, which was for six years, and expired on March 31 last. The German government believes in the five-year period, and holds to the opinion that it is much more beneficial than to have an annual discussion in

Parliament, and that in this way a more methodical and studied course of progress is assured. Since the war of 1870-71 the peace footing has had seven distinct periods of change, those of 1874, 1880, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1905-1911 and 1911-1916. In only one of these, that of 1893, was the peace footing not increased. Under the new law in 1915 the peace footing of the army will be about 625,000 men. Adding 65,000 petty officers and sailors of the navy, the total would be 700,000. As the population at that time will be about seventy millions, the proportion of one per cent. will still obtain. Referring to this percentage, the *Revue des Armées Etrangères*, the military journal of Paris, says: "These numbers show the desire of the German government to make the increase in the army conform to the increase in the population. This is a methodical effort, and is calculated with the idea of making as small as possible the military tax upon a people who are deeply occupied in industrial development; however, the steady progression is limited only by the resources of the empire." Thus it will be seen how mistaken are the claims of those who assert that Germany is "staggering under the load of militarism." The increase of the German army is entirely normal, there is no unusual strain put upon the people, and the terrible "load" they have carried easily for forty years and more is adjusted carefully to the ability of the people to carry it, and in no respect is any heavier than it has been at any time during the period of the marvelous expansion of the empire since the Franco-Prussian war.

About ten years ago we published an account of the resuscitation of a man by the rhythmical squeezing of his heart when that organ had been lifeless for many minutes. The surgeon who did this was one of the most famous in Copenhagen, and a full description of this remarkable awakening of a dead heart to life was published in the medical papers at the time. Since then we have remarked on the singular unwillingness of surgeons to attempt to restore life by opening the chest cavity and practicing squeezing of the heart. We note that this suggestion has been taken up by medical men of standing. An editorial in the New York Medical Journal on restoring the drowning says: "The most interesting phase of surgical experience in this regard has been that sometimes, when all other methods failed, actual rhythmic squeezing of the heart caused that organ to resume its beating. * * * Certainly in the present state of our knowledge it would seem that some direct irritation of the heart muscle should be tried before the patient is pronounced dead." The effort to restore the apparently dead by manipulation of the heart need not necessarily be confined to those who have been in the water. The celebrated Copenhagen case was that of a young man who died of diphtheria, and whose heart had stopped because air could not be got to the lungs. After the pulseless heart had been started again the man lived for half a day, with the heart beating around sixty or seventy beats to the minute, and the man might have recovered if his throat had not choked up and air had not been kept from the lungs. At least it was not through any fault of the restored heart that the man died. As the Medical Journal well says, "The subject deserves the special attention of surgeons." Especially valuable should such suggestion be in the case of strong, healthy persons who die from shock, and in whom, if there is any virtue in restored heart action, successful manipulation of the heart muscle might be looked for. One of the most vigorous protests against haste in burying bodies was made by former Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, Col. Edward P. Vollum, who once having narrowly escaped being buried alive published a strong plea for more care in proving that life is really extinct.

Apropos of some comments in our last issue on the relation of Japan to the present internecine troubles in China, the opinions of the Oriental Review, the Japanese magazine published in New York, expressed in its issue of Feb. 25 last, in regard to the internal condition of China, are enlightening, since they show how far at sea even the Japanese were in estimating the intensity of the reform forces that have been working so powerfully among the masses of the Chinese people. In handling the theme of "China as a Factor in World Politics" the Oriental Review at that time said: "The Japanese are the last people to believe that a political crisis in China will end in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. They know only too well that the quasi-autonomous power of the provincial viceroys has been largely curtailed, that there are no Chinese statesmen influential enough to organize a government of their own, that a common bond of patriotism has been growing between the governing race and the governed." As a matter of fact, it appears that instead of the governing and the governed coming closer together they have been drifting apart, until has broken out this latest rebellion, which has taken on the character of a revolution and seems to presage a complete change in the character of the Chinese government.

That must have been a curious discussion at a conference of ministers of a prominent church held at Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 24, when the attitude of Army chaplains toward the enlisted men came up for consideration. The newspapers say that after the opening prayer by the Rev. George Robinson, a retired Army chaplain, he was asked by some of the delegates whether the chaplain, being an officer, did not hold himself aloof from the en-

listed men and thereby deprive them of spiritual and general advice. Chaplain Robinson promptly replied that while the chaplain as an officer is not on the same level as the men he is regarded by the latter as their friend. "This has often been demonstrated," he said, "by the appointment of chaplains as counsel for men on trial on shipboard because of their sympathy with them." During the debate it was made clear that the chaplain is as much a friend of a sailor or a soldier as the preacher is of his parishioners. We are surprised that such a discussion should have been had, since ministers, of all men, find that some measure of reserve is incident to their calling, and that they do their best work because of such reserve. There is no more separation between enlisted men and a chaplain than there is between laymen and the clergyman whom they respect. Both the chaplain and the clergyman would suffer in the authority of their office if they should permit that freedom of intercourse which exists among men not holding a military or spiritual office. It should be observed that the Army or Navy chaplain is under a greater necessity of maintaining a reserve than a civilian minister, since the former is both a spiritual guide and a commissioned officer, this dual relation adding to his responsibilities.

That there is no danger of the Panama Canal Commission suffering from a shortage of labor is indicated by the announcement of the chairman, Col. G. W. Goethals, that there is now on the Isthmus a surplus of unemployed labor, both European and West Indian, and that if recruiting agencies desire laborers they should notify the Chief Q.M., Culebra, stating the conditions of employment. The C.Q.M. will then send the agent such men as desire to accept the terms offered. This will continue as long as surplus labor is available. Although the average output per steam shovel was 4.82 per cent. greater in September, 1910, than in the same month of 1911, the total amount of excavation from the prism in the Culebra section in September last was the greatest record in that section for that month, the total having been 1,340,173 cubic yards. Up to the close of September last 80.08 per cent. of all excavation in the Central Division had been accomplished. In the Chagres section of that division there remain only 468,473 yards to be excavated, and in the Culebra section 19,808,732 yards. Another sign of the rapid progress of the work is the announcement that from the middle of last month to Jan. 1, 1912, the work on the spillway of the Gatun Dam would be confined to the construction of the machinery tunnel to sixty-nine feet above sea level. Work is now in progress on the forming for the machinery tunnel, eight by ten feet, which will extend the entire length of the spillway.

From a regimental C.O. stationed in the West we have received a clipping from a paper of Oct. 26 describing a fist fight in the Union Presbyterian Church, Denver, between the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Rudolph, and some friendly trustees on one side and a party of opposing trustees on the other. In the mêlée the pastor was thrown out of the window and received various cuts and bruises. The trouble arose over one faction in the church trying to gain possession of the church and oust the pastor. We are requested to call the attention of those interested to the large field suggested by such a fight in which to utilize their energies for promoting brotherly affection, for until such ebullitions cease from among those who are banded together for purposes of righteousness and good-will it is idle to expect that nations will meet on terms of perpetual amity and concord. This exhibition of fistcuffs in the very sanctuary is only another illustration of what we have always maintained, that the time has not yet arrived, and seems to be approaching on leaden feet, when force will not be called on as the final and determining factor of adjudication.

It has long been known by prominent Army officers, and especially by officers of the National Guard, that the labor unions are unalterably opposed to the Army, and will not permit their members to enlist in the Army or serve in the National Guard if possible to prevent it. At the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, Oct. 19, the Boy Scout movement was strongly condemned in resolutions which declared it to be "a kindergarten institute in which to pervert the minds of young boys from the duty of brotherly love to that of wholesale murder by training them to be subservient soldiers." When it is remembered that during a strike labor union leaders employ pickets and sluggers to boycott, threaten, intimidate and even attack and kill non-union men, who are anxious and willing to work, unconscious sarcasm involved in the use of the phrase "brotherly love" is apparent. Their hatred of the Army and National Guard is due to the fact that during strikes disorders and riots frequently occur, and Militia troops are called out by the state authorities to restore order and peace and protect good men willing to work.

Major Gen. José de J. Monteagudo, commanding the Rural Guard of Cuba, has recently issued at Havana a large and handsomely printed volume containing many illustrations, presenting (in Spanish) his report on the work of the Guardia Rural from Jan. 21, 1909, to June 30, 1910. In addition to a very complete report of operations of the Guard it includes much historical matter, such as a historical review of the castle of La Fuerza. The organization and distribution of the Guardia Rural is given, its personnel and the reorganization of the corps.

Charging that the policy of the Confederate Government in conducting the war west of the Mississippi River was controlled by its fear of a second Confederacy, J. R. Perkins in the Confederate Veteran for October severely criticises President Jefferson Davis for having kept Gen. Sterling Price in the background and prevented him from having that command to which his local reputation and his abilities as a commander entitled him. It is here alleged that the suppression of General Price may have been due to a feud between the two men which began in the Mexican War. Then both Price and Davis were commissioned colonels, the former commanding a Missouri, the latter a Mississippi regiment. The Davis regiment was assigned to join General Taylor in Mexico, while the Missourians were to reinforce General Kearny in New Mexico. Mr. Davis demurred at this assignment, not caring to serve under his father-in-law, General Taylor, because of the well known estrangement between them. He asked that his regiment change places with Price's command. Colonel Price refused, and there began the feud, so the latter always claimed. Davis went to Mexico and distinguished himself at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. The appointment of Van Dorn in place of Price to command the Trans-Mississippi district in 1862 is said to have been a studied attempt to slight Price, and the price paid for this was the driving back of the Confederates at Pea Ridge, a blow which decided the fate of the Confederacy in the West. After Van Dorn's failure Price's friends thought he would surely be appointed, but again he was passed over and Pemberton was placed in command. The essayist in the Confederate organ refers to the suspicion that Davis disbelieved in Price because he had not been educated at West Point. Mr. Perkins says in his analysis of the motives of President Davis in ignoring Price: "But one of three conclusions is certain. President Davis either allowed his personal difference with General Price to prejudice him, or was lamentably shortsighted in his Western policy, or he really feared the rise of a second Confederacy beyond the Mississippi, for such was in the air and Price was the choice." It is well to be reminded even at this late day that in the minds of the most sincere Confederates there was always the fear that another Confederacy might arise, since with the Union once broken up there would be no security nor permanence of federation anywhere.

In Professional Memoirs, the journal of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., for October-December, appears an article by Alfred J. Rowland, civil engineer, on the fortifying of Copenhagen through the self-taxing of a large part of its population. After the war of 1864 had left Denmark crushed a vigorous effort was made by citizens to induce the national legislature to undertake adequate fortifications, but although a "defense petition" with 107,000 signatures was laid before the Parliament nothing was done. Finally, in 1884, a newspaper kept up by the friends of national defense called for a popular subscription. It was estimated just what the share of each citizen would be for the defenses projected, and stamps were issued. Subcommittees were organized, lecturers were procured and pamphlets distributed. Bazaars and entertainments of all kinds were held. Steadily the money flowed in, and when, in March, 1886, the amount of the subscriptions had reached 950,000 kr., or about \$256,000, the work at Garderhoj was inaugurated with fitting ceremonies. In 1891 Fort Garderhoj was finished and delivered to the War Department. Two other forts were built through the efforts of the "self-taxers," as they came to be called, and after the grand total of subscriptions had reached 1,500,000 kr. the organization, having awakened the necessary interest in the government, disbanded. Not only had the forts been built, but artillery to man them had been purchased and this had been done with a degree of military knowledge and an economy of expenditure that impressed the war officials with the genuineness of the crusade for defenses. As one reads this entertaining narrative one is more and more surprised that a country so noted for its intelligence as Denmark, after having suffered the ruinous effects of a disastrous war, should not have hastened as soon as she had recovered to establish adequate defenses. Never before, perhaps, had the fortifications of a country depended upon private subscriptions, and it is singular, indeed, that such a thing should have happened in a country which had had so many fateful lessons in the folly of being unprepared to meet an enemy.

A motor car designed by Capt. Alexander Williams, Q.M.D., demonstrated its efficiency in a preliminary test with a battalion of Engineers from Washington Barracks on a practice march through Maryland. The car was not called upon to stand as severe a test as will be necessary before Captain Williams is ready to recommend the use of motor trucks as escort wagons. Besides the specially designed motor truck there were several commercial trucks in the train of the Engineers. It was clearly demonstrated that none of the commercial trucks was suitable for field service. Quite a number of times they stalled and were pulled out of the mire by four-mule teams. But the special truck made the march from Frederick, Md., to Washington without any assistance. This was a three days' march of about fifty miles. The truck was operated economically at a speed of from three and a half to four miles per hour. This was due to the special gear with which the truck was equipped. On a side run for the purpose of obtaining supplies the truck was able to develop a speed of fifteen miles per hour. One of the problems which the manufacturers will be called upon by the War Department to solve is the reduction of the weight of motor cars. Even the specially constructed machine which stood the preliminary test successfully is too heavy. It weighs without a load 4,777 pounds, which is about 1,000 pounds heavier than a truck should be in order to comply with the specifications that will be made by the War Department. It is not thought that a car weighing more than 4,000 pounds can be used as an escort wagon. To be an assured success the truck should not weigh more than 3,500 pounds. The roads in the field will not stand a much heavier truck than 3,500 pounds. An effort will be made to arrange for another and more severe test. This truck has a shaft connection, and another one is being built with a chain connection. In addition to giving both machines a severe field test an effort will

be made to determine which style of connection is best suited to the Service.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., are among the incorporators of a new organization, the Modern Historic Records Association, which is to have as its object the obtaining and preservation of photographs, moving picture films and phonograph records of anything now in being that is likely to prove of historic interest to coming generations. The plan is being pushed by Alexander Konta, of New York city. Among other incorporators are Justice Victor J. Dowling, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. George F. Kunz, A. B. Hepburn, John Barrett, Melville E. Stone, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Dr. William Milligan Sloane, president of the American Historical Association; Robert C. Ogden, Dr. Melvil Dewey, Dr. Talcott Williams, Hamilton Holt, John De Witt Warner, John Purroy Mitchel, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, William T. Evans, W. T. Larned, E. M. Cravath and Louis Mansfield Ogden. W. T. Larned is acting as secretary of the association. The present headquarters are at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, New York city. The plan is to have local organizations co-operate with a state body and the various state bodies unite to form a national association with headquarters at Washington. Only the most important records would be put into the Washington collection. It is proposed that the voices of public men in certain of their more important public speeches be preserved by phonographic records, that moving picture films be obtained of historic occasions and preserved, and that important documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, be photographed, so that when the original decays there will be a trustworthy record of it. For the present arrangements have been made for the housing of records in the New York Public Library.

Referring to changes in coast lights and buoys the News, of Newport, R.I., says: "There is a new set of officials at work on the lighthouse management and some strange things are happening. Perhaps, to be more correct, it should be said that new things are being suggested; they are not really happening. It seems to be a case of a new broom showing its sweeping qualities. Recently some changes were suggested in the buoying along Nantucket Shoals way and notice of this was issued. There was a rebellion among the shipmasters and others who use these buoys; it was carried to Washington and the orders for a change were canceled. The very latest idea seems to have Newport harbor and a Newport institution for its aim; in other words, it is said there is a proposition to abolish Lime Rock light and remove Ida Lewis as a lighthouse keeper. It will naturally occur to those who depend on lighthouses: 'Why abolish the light?' It is just as much needed as ever; there was a reason for putting it there, and that reason seems still to exist. Moreover, there has not been any question but that Ida Lewis has made a satisfactory keeper of the light, which is perhaps better known as 'Ida Lewis's light' than by its official name. The story does not end with the disestablishment of Lime Rock light, it contemplates a new light to go to the end of Goat Island when the spit is cut away, as it will be before the present dredging job is finished. Perhaps this will be agreeable to the Navy, perhaps not. It is suggested that in view of what Congress did in regard to Ida Lewis that body may take a hand if it is proposed to abolish her lighthouse." Since the above paragraph was printed by the News, Ida Lewis has passed away, her death occurring Oct. 24, as noted in our issue of Oct. 28, page 246.

The very distressing death of the aviator, Eugene Ely, a large part of whose reputation came from his splendid flight some months ago to the deck of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania on the Pacific coast, and his return flight from ship to land, should be a warning, if such is needed, to Army and Navy aviators against the danger attending circus feats in the air done to satisfy the morbid curiosity of danger-hungry crowds. As flying becomes increasingly common with its new crop of aviators each one is likely to bid for popular applause by seeking to outdo his rivals in hair-raising exploits. Such is not the province of Service flying, the sole object of which is to do practical experimentation with the purpose of developing the scientific side of flying in relation to its adaptability to the necessities of war. So far our military aviators have been singularly restrained and careful in their manipulation of aeroplanes, while their achievements have been of the first order. Hippodroming has never been popular with Service officers in exhibitions of any kind before the public, and it is not likely that there will come a change in their attitude now, but it is just as well, perhaps, to sound a note of warning in view of the unexpected accidents which have sent so many aviators to their death in the last few months.

Of the notable paper by Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., entitled, "The Hour, the Peril, the Duty," republished by W. B. Clarke Company, Boston, William A. Mowry says: "It is a calm, dispassionate review of that hour just at the fall of Fort Sumter, just at the opening of the great American Civil War struggle. It discusses with wonderful and statesmanlike calmness 'The perils of the hour' and the 'Signs of progress.' It analyzes critically 'The causes which have induced the peril'; tells us that the 'Politicians have rejected moral principle'; deprecates the too prevailing 'Thirst for office' and the 'Failure to appreciate our peril'; discusses with absolute dispassion the question of 'Slavery'; and finally, with a broad sweep of comparison between our country and other civilized nations, tells us that as we have 'The principles of education and the maxims of universal liberty more generally diffused and better understood than elsewhere in the world,' we must rise to the dignity of the occasion and stand by the Union and the freedom of our entire country, union and liberty complete."

The Providence Journal publishes an illustration showing a crowd of cheering students mounted on the Soldiers' Monument in that city, overrunning and hiding it. Concerning this the Journal well says: "Even living grass receives more respect than the dead. Once such use of the Exchange place shaft, consecrated in the

hearts of a grateful state, as is now common would have brought a protest. If a grandstand for observation purposes, student jollifications and the like is needed in the civic center it might be in a better form than a monument to the dead of a generation not yet passed from loving memory."

More than a thousand employees of the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., have met and formulated plans to petition President Taft, the two bodies of Congress and Secretary of the Navy Meyer to give the navy yard proper facilities to make it the greatest navy yard in the country. Copies of the plans have been distributed throughout the city and sent to every town between Trenton and Wilmington. The homes of citizens are being visited by workmen in order to enable them to send to Washington within a few days at least 300,000 names affixed to the document. The petition is unique, and gives three reasons why the men think that Philadelphia should be the greatest repair and shipbuilding plant in the United States. The first request they make is that the yard be given proper docking facilities to take the largest ships afloat, allowing also for future increase in battleships. The second asks that Philadelphia be given a larger share of the work on battleship repairs. According to the men, there is at present about seventy-five per cent. of the machinery at the yard which is unused because there is no work on which it can be used. The third clause of the petition presented by the men makes the plea to place League Island in a position to build ships. There are at present, according to officials and men at the yard, about 360 acres of land with three water fronts unimproved, which would be an ideal position for shipbuilding.

An entirely new view of the relation of employers to the military service of their employees is presented by the scheme proposed in England of subsidizing employers against the loss of the services of their men who are doing duty in the Territorial Army, or Militia, encampments. It has been suggested that such subsidizing would tend to lessen the antipathy of certain employers to having their men withdrawn from their business establishments at a time when it may be exceedingly inconvenient to let them go to training camps to fulfill their obligations as defenders of the empire. Among military experts the United Service Gazette finds a pronounced feeling against cash subsidies, the idea that seems to obtain considerable favor being that the Army Council should take it on itself to find substitutes for the employees withdrawn, by entering into a comprehensive arrangement with the labor bureaus, through whom a considerable number of unemployed men could be obtained to take the places of Territorials attending their annual camp training.

The author of "General Lee and the Confederate Government" in the November Scribner says: "Until Grant received command the Union generals were continually interfered with by the Washington Government, and it was only when Grant stipulated that he should be commander in fact as well as in title that success, after long delay, rewarded the Northern arms. On the Southern side, though the interference was never so flagrant, and though Lee appears to have always had the confidence of President Davis, and, from the time when he assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia, to have had that of the Confederate Government, yet it is a question whether the interference, or, what was equally disastrous, the lack of prompt, practical, and efficient support on the part of the Government, was not in the end as fruitful of misfortune. Colonel Henderson, in his 'Life of Stonewall Jackson,' declares that 'a true estimate of Lee's genius is impossible, for it can never be known to what extent his designs were thwarted by the Confederate Government.'"

In order to save the great cost of transporting potatoes to the troops in the Philippines the Commissary General determined to cultivate them there. Camp Vicars, P.I., was chosen as the most favorable location, and an experimental farm was established there for that purpose. Although the conditions were exceedingly favorable when the plants first came up blight invaded the farm, and while the yield averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre only fourteen of these were found fit for consumption. The results, as stated by General Sharpe in his report noticed Oct. 2, are a great disappointment, and the scheme, as the General tells us, has been abandoned after a loss of over \$10,500 to the Government. It is absolutely impossible to cultivate successfully in the tropics fruits like apples or vegetables like Irish potatoes that flourish in the North Temperate Zone.

In his recent address before the British Association Sir William Ramsay stated that the disintegration of radium liberated three and one-half million times the energy available by the explosion of an equal volume of detonating gas. He pointed out that the major part of this energy comes apparently from the expulsion of particles (that is, of atoms of helium) with enormous velocity. "Suppose," says Sir William, "that the energy in a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years instead of being evolved at its invariable slow rate of 1,760 years for one-half disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000 horsepower, at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, for thirty years, practically the lifetime of the ship. To do this now requires one and one-half million tons of coal."

Army and Navy officers with a liking for natural history who visit Norway will not fail to visit the museum in Christiania, for Major Robert D. Shufeldt, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, says in the Photographic Times that it possesses a most interesting collection of specimens. This museum owes its high reputation to Norway's leading scientist, Professor Collett, who every summer with gun and camera explores the country in search of specimens. Travelers in Norway are often impressed with the peculiar way in which the bark of certain trees is twisted around the trunk, instead of growing in the usual way, an example of which is shown among Major Shufeldt's interesting pictures of the country.

WASHINGTON'S DEFICIENCIES AS A SOLDIER.

Few essays dealing with American history that have seen the light of late years have been so interesting as those which have just been collected by the Macmillan Company, New York, under the title "Studies, Military and Diplomatic." They constitute some of the papers which Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, has contributed from time to time to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The military studies embrace the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island and New Orleans, the Revolutionary campaign of 1777, Washington and Cavalry, the Ethics of Secession, "Some Phases of the Civil War," and Lee's Centennial. The diplomatic studies are entitled "an Historical Residuum," and "Queen Victoria and the Civil War." General Adams has the advantage of having been an officer in the Civil War, and of thus being able to write from practical acquaintance with military operations. Two of the most interesting papers are those dealing with the military abilities of Washington and the alleged sympathy of Queen Victoria with the North in the Civil War. The estimate of Washington appears in the essay on "The Revolutionary Campaign of 1777." After presenting Lord Howe as a thick-headed corpulent person who had lost any mental or physical alertness he might have once possessed, the author, Adams, pictures Washington as "a man of dignified presence and the purest morals, whose courage, both moral and physical, was unquestioned; but, frequently puzzled and hesitating, he showed a proneness to councils of war in no way characteristic of the born commander of men."

As a strategist Washington was scarcely superior to Howe; while as a tactician, Howe, mediocre as in this respect he indisputably was, distinctly and invariably outclassed him. He fought two pitched battles in the 1777 campaign, neither of which can be justified under the circumstances; and both of which he lost. His strategy was at the time and has since been characterized as Fabian, yet in every one of his campaigns he evinced a most un-Fabian reluctance to abandoning any position, even though of no strategic importance, or perhaps incapable of successful defense. It was so at Brooklyn and on Manhattan Island in 1776, and again on the Delaware in 1777. In both cases he was altogether too ready to fight. To characterize such a strategy and tactics as Fabian is indicative of a complete misconception both of terms and operations; they are the reverse of Fabian. That the tools with which he had to work were poor, unwieldy, and altogether too often unreliable does not admit of question; but it is the part of great commanders to make good such deficiencies in unexpected ways. This Washington failed to do. What he lacked is obvious, though then it could not have been forthcoming—a trained and experienced chief of staff, a man who would have been to him what Gneisenau was to Blücher in 1815 and what A. A. Humphreys was to General Meade during sixteen months of the Army of the Potomac.

Essentially a volunteer, a ranger, a rifleman, the American soldier has an instinctive dislike for the European martinet; and curiously enough, Washington himself neither understood nor used the American soldier as did Greene and Morgan in the Revolution, Jackson in the War of 1812, or Grant, Sherman and Sheridan on the one side, and Lee, Jackson and Forrest on the other in the War of Secession. Comparing Washington with William of Orange, the essayist finds they had much in common. "Neither William nor Washington evinced in his career the possession of any highly developed military or strategic instinct. In both also there was a noticeable absence of aggressive will power; and moreover, he it added, of that dangerous and ill-boding arbitrariness of disposition almost invariably the concomitant of an excess of will power. In Washington as in William there was likewise noticeable a certain lack of intellectual alertness, amounting at times almost to a slowness of apprehension."

As General Adams is the son of Charles Francis Adams, American Minister to England during the Civil War, he is well fitted to discuss what he regards as a legend—the supposed friendliness of Queen Victoria toward the North and her influence upon the Palmerston Cabinet to prevent a breach with the United States. In the diary of his father he can find no record of any such attitude of the Queen, and he attributes the failure of the British Cabinet to intervene formally after the Trent affair to the rivalry between Palmerston and Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the ill-advised speech of Gladstone at Newcastle sixteen days before the appointed date for the momentous cabinet meeting which might have changed the course of American history. In that speech Gladstone averred that Jefferson Davis had "made a nation" and that the independence of the Confederacy and the dissolution of the Union were inevitable. This speech, prematurely exposing the hand of the Ministry, angered Palmerston, who saw his chance to humiliate Gladstone. So he put forward Sir George Lewis to make a speech a week later to controvert the position taken by the Chancellor. This caused strained relations in the Cabinet and the proposed meeting, which was to have formally decided on intervention, was never held and the matter went over. The conclusion is that "there is nothing whatever to indicate that the Queen ever felt any personal interest in the American struggle or after the death of the Prince Consort in December, 1861, sought to influence in the slightest the policy of the ministry in her regard to it." The dramatic story told by Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York, in 1901, about being personally cognizant of an interview between the Queen and Minister Adams in 1862 about the time of the Trent excitement, when Her Majesty told Mr. Adams "my government will never recognize the Confederacy," the essayist calls "merely an octogenarian's hallucination," and he gives dates and records to prove his assertion.

MILLIONS OF MEN, BUT FEW SOLDIERS.

That excellent paper, the Detroit Free Press, has a way of dealing with military subjects which gives evidence of a degree of knowledge exhibited by none of the easy-going writers on military topics. In its issue of Oct. 29 the Free Press says: "The hopeless feebleness of the Chinese government could not better be illustrated than in the pitiful little armies which on one side are smashing the empire into chaos, and on the other side are attempting to restore the government's authority in the revolted provinces. With 450,000,000 population to draw from, the Pekin Manchus, who have ruled the country for more than two centuries, can gather no more than 20,000 in one army, while the revolutionists rarely appear in the field with any greater force. It is true the latter seem to have troops in every province,

but they are quite as incapable as the government of mobilizing more than a couple of divisions. The fine stories we have recently heard of reforms in the army, modern drill and equipment, study of strategy and mobilization, have evidently been mere stories, things on paper but never realized. It is quite evident that a single French or German army corps, properly led by French or German officers, could sweep the whole rebel movement before it, or the whole imperial army, for that matter. But the wretched Manchu imbeciles, who pretend to rule this vast country and more than a fifth of mankind, are utterly incapable of handling the enormous resources at their very hands."

"In one respect we are in America not unlike the Chinese. We boast our invulnerability to a foreign foe; yet, if suddenly attacked by a great military power, we could scarcely meet the enemy with a greater force than the Manchus have rallied to attack the revolutionists of the Yangtze Valley. It is true we can improvise as no other nation can; but an improvised army might be as helpless before trained troops as the Chinese millions are. We were able, by four years of continued war and the expenditure of billions of dollars and millions of lives, to put down the attempted Southern revolution in the '60s, but we had an enemy quite as unprepared as ourselves. We smothered the Confederacy with sheer numbers, and, until General Grant came forward with that method of making war with raw recruits, we lost more battles than we gained. In China the south has the advantage in money and numbers that the North had in our own case, and it looks as if numbers would win there as here."

THE SOLDIER'S PART IN CIVILIZATION.

Press despatches state that Gov. Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, who is a traveler and the author of exploration experiences, in discussing religion and war at the Presbyterian Synod for Michigan at Detroit on Oct. 12, glorified the Turko-Italian war, declaring it was really "a driving forward of the boundaries of Christianity." He asserted that in the attempt to Christianize Tripoli he is able to see a justification for the conflict, no matter what its brutal features may be. The ministers applauded.

The significance of the above news item lies in the last sentence, which describes the applause of the ministers. This is a thing that may surprise some, but does not surprise the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which for more than a generation has maintained that armies and navies have been among the most potent factors in advancing modern civilization. Our first ideas on that subject came with our appreciation of the splendid, self-sacrificing, often heroic, work of our soldiers on the Western plains in the old frontier days, when they steadily pushed back the red men and held the ground for the oncoming wave of white settlement. Very little credit was given to them at the time. Indeed, they were more often the subjects of unreasoning and blind criticism, which frequently assumed the aspect of abuse, from noisy sentimentalists who could not understand the situation in the border settlements and regarded the treatment of the Indians as unnecessarily harsh, not realizing that in such irregular warfare mistakes are likely to happen, and that in the main the course of our soldiers was humane and their objects beneficent.

One instance in particular showed the venom which misguided people with too tender hearts could develop on occasion. When shortly after the Civil War General Sheridan was sent to the Northwest to conduct operations against the Indians, he found that they made their raids only in the spring, summer and autumn, retiring into the wilderness for the winter, and then resuming their murderous incursions upon the white settlements in the spring. Sheridan very properly decided that if the marauders could be reached in their winter lairs and scattered they would not be in a position to do much damage in the spring. So he sent troops against them in the dead of winter. This campaign was one of incredible hardships to the soldiers, but with their usual uncomplaining spirit and with their customary determination to do their duty they waded through snow to their waists, floundered about in the wilderness, but steadily clung to their one purpose of tracking down the murderous red men. This they succeeded in doing. When they came to an encampment of the Indians they destroyed it, thus leaving to the savages no places of refuge and teaching them the danger of trifling with the peaceable white men. In this uncompromising chastising of the Indians there were without any question many cases of suffering, but they were only incidental to the purpose which Sheridan set out to accomplish, namely, the protection of the white settlements. In the East soft-hearted persons, with little or no actual knowledge of the conditions in the West, bitterly criticised Sheridan for what they were pleased to call his "ruthlessness," but only a few months were required to justify completely the methods that celebrated fighter put into operation. Had Sheridan been less famous the criticism of him might have had a different result, but as it was, the Washington authorities wisely concluded that he knew his business.

From the earliest days of the American settlements, when the newly arrived immigrant from Europe held the plow with one hand and his musket with another, the man with the gun has been indissolubly associated with the progress of civilization in North America, and contemporary history proves that the work of Christian missionaries is made possible in pagan lands to-day largely, if not entirely, through the protection which their governments are ready to furnish them with their warships and land troops. Just as it was the armed Christian hosts that turned back the wave of Mohammedan power under the walls of Vienna, when Sobieski defeated the Turks two centuries and a quarter ago, so to-day if European civilization is to advance its spiritual standards into Africa and Asia it can be only with the assistance of the military power of the great Christian nations. Such testimony to the value of Regular soldiery as was given by the attitude of the Michigan Presbyterian clergy can always be looked for when the cause of progress is trembling in the balance and when actual war is afoot. Then, as Kipling has said, Tommy Atkins gets his due, not only from the general public, but from the preachers of righteousness. It is only in the dull days of peace that we hear violent denunciation of the army and cautious criticism of legitimate military expenditures. It may be observed in passing that the clerical disposition to criticise military establishments and military preparation is not apparent when the marching armies are believed to be opening a highway for those bearing the banner of the cross. The Holy Father at Rome has taken special pains to signify his approval of the Italian war against Turkey.

GERMAN MILITARY TRAINING.

No one probably is better qualified to discuss intelligently the effect of army training upon the German and especially upon the German peasant, than Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the American who has spent so many years in Germany. He was a friend of the present Emperor when they were boys; for two years he was a member of a German family near Berlin as a youngster preparing himself for the university; four years he lived in Munich studying German history, and at other times he has lived in Austria. His life under German influences gives one a right to expect from him as the son of the distinguished American statesman, the Hon. John Bigelow, well thought out opinions on the question whether service training has helped or hurt Germany. Mr. Bigelow has been writing on historical and economic subjects for nearly thirty years, so that his present views are not the result of a sudden outburst of sentiment. "Napoleon Bonaparte left little in Prussia save hatred for his methods of rule," says Mr. Bigelow in the Independent. "He stirred up in all classes a public sentiment which made possible the law that compels every man, rich or poor, peasant or noble, to serve in the army. This institution, now firmly rooted and wisely fostered by the crown, has been triumphantly vindicated at the bar of public opinion by marvelous successes in the war of 1870 against France, and to-day by Germany's forward position in commerce. The training which a rough peasant lad receives between the time when he dons his civilian dress and the time when he graduates as a trim, wide-awake, cleanly, and quasi-educated citizen, is a training of more than military importance."

"There is not an idle moment in the life of the German soldier nor an exercise that does not directly conduce to make him more supple, more practical and above all more alert intellectually. It has been my good fortune to be permitted to follow the military maneuvers of the German army in every corps district of the Empire under the most favorable conditions—nor have I neglected those of other countries. From what I have observed it would seem to me that the cash value of the average country lad or laborer is enhanced thirty per cent. by an intelligent military service on the German plan. This service might be shortened in favor of lads who were already good rifle shots, or horsemen or professional experts in branches where military service might injure them—say violinists or engravers. But long or short, there is room for believing that England (and still more America) would be much improved socially and industrially by adopting a rule that all citizens should for some period, if only a few weeks, be compelled to serve in the ranks. In this opinion I speak merely as a taxpaying and peace-loving citizen. Were I speaking as a professional soldier, I might discourage universal service."

Not only do we thus find here an unanswerable defense of military training in Germany, but also a plea for the institution of it in the United States and Great Britain. That Mr. Bigelow is unquestionably right when he speaks of the broadening effect of army life upon the ignorant peasant lad must be apparent to one who knows the national character of army service. A youth enters the period of army service from some remote country district where all his life he has had nothing but local influences around him, nothing but local standards by which to judge his conduct and to shape his ambitions. Once in the army he comes into contact with the national spirit. There the locality is nothing, and the nation everything. He meets young men from all parts of the country. From them he finds that other localities have other sentiments, other criteria. He catches from them another point of view for his outlook on life. His daily life is regulated in accordance with the latest knowledge of hygiene. When he returns home it is only natural that he should seek to give to the village or town where his honored parents live the same precautions against disease that are enjoyed by the soldiers. This interest in sanitation would alone be sufficient to justify military training of the German youth, if there were not that development of the moral and the physical side of the young men of which Mr. Bigelow speaks and which he finds conduces to increase their industrial productive ability fully one-third.

RACE PREJUDICE AND MAN'S BROTHERHOOD.

The Oriental Review, the Japanese magazine of New York, says: "There is no weakness in the doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man, and the time is ripe for mankind to recognize that this is true." It asks why the English should "not help the Germans in overseas colonization, and the Germans help the English to reduce their stupendous naval expenditures. Would not the world be a better and a fairer world for both if only they might be brought to believe that they are friends, and not foes?" The world would, indeed, be a better world if all those things could be, but it also would be better if many other things nearer at hand than the reduction of fleets and armies were done. If the individual would only love his neighbor as himself throughout the world there would be no need of fleets and armies. The latter exist simply as a result of certain feelings and conditions. If the feelings and conditions could be changed there would be no need of the fleets and armies; but it is absurd to start to abolish armies and navies before the feelings out of which they spring are changed.

Some people, it is true, by a twisted logic all their own delude themselves into the belief that armies and navies promote racial animosities, and that if there were no military establishments the negro and the white man would affiliate like brothers, and that there would be no objection in the United States to the unrestricted immigration of Chinese and Japanese; but the right-minded men and women of the world know that these racial differences are inborn and that they cannot be obliterated by resolutions or pronouncements of congresses like that of the International Race Congress, which recently met in London, and which evidently thought it had settled the whole matter and opened wide the door to universal brotherhood when it made the announcement that there does not exist an absolutely pure white race on the face of the earth. For all practical purposes races can be separated into the white, the black and the yellow, and the world is going on for many generations to take cognizance of those differences. It has been said that the black race at a certain remove from its original color becomes sterile, as if nature had put a bar to the reproduction of that amalgamated type, and it has been stated by those who ought to know

that the half-breeds of all colors are more subject to disease than what are known as full bloods at either extreme, this being especially true of the negro mulattoes of North America.

When does the Review believe that social distinctions will be abolished, and how can such distinctions exist in a state of universal brotherhood? At the world conference of the Methodist Church at Toronto on Oct. 9 the Rev. S. S. Henshaw, of Leeds, England, pleaded for the Golden Rule in business, and went so far as to say, "The duty of the church is to banish social distinctions from the sanctuary." With the anti-brotherhood social distinctions within the very bosom of the church it would seem to be the business of preachers of righteousness to get rid of them there before they go so far afield as to attempt to bring about the reign of a universal brotherhood by abolishing armies and navies. But to-day, as in the olden time, there is a greater tendency to find the mote in the eye of a brother than the beam in one's own eye.

Even granting the correctness of the opinion of those who maintain that in the last analysis it is aversion to foreigners that is the chief factor in race or color prejudice, the lesson is still plain to those who think beneath the surface that civilization has a great task before it if it intends to make men live together in harmony, despite national boundaries and racial differences. When to the antipathies bred of different nationalities, bred of opposition to the outsider, the "utlander" as the Boers called him, we add the dislikes and repugnances so intimately associated with color differences; when we find members of one religion preaching vehemently against marrying members of other religions; when we see business men of advanced nations proclaiming that the way to make a country great is not to buy anything of a foreigner; when we find all these traits, all these disagreements, all these differences, all these discriminations active to-day, may we not justly hold that the opposition to armies and navies has in it a very large element of hypocrisy?

A striking sign of the tendency toward the perpetuating, if not the increasing, of race feeling is shown by the fact that the animosity between the white and the black races in America seems to gather force the further we are removed from the era of slavery. In the last ten years the outbreaks of race wars in American cities have been surprisingly frequent and violent, embracing many sections of the country, where thirty years ago it would have been thought race hatred would be unknown. The latest manifestation of racial antagonisms, that at Coveta, Okla., on Oct. 22 and 23, had a sinister character, for bands of armed negroes from distant points marched upon the town with the avowed purpose of wiping it off the map; and serious fighting seems to have been averted only by the timely arrival of a company of National Guardsmen, who put the town under martial law and awed the angry negroes, who far outnumbered the whites. The ominously suggestive thing about this trouble lay in the fact that negroes at remote points were ready to arm and march upon the whites for the purpose of revenge. It does not require a particularly strong imagination to picture what would have happened if the Militia had not arrived, and if the negroes had burned the town, killed a number of white men and mistreated the helpless white women. That all the whites in the State, if not in the Southwest, would have risen against the negroes one may easily imagine, and the end of such a deplorable race war might not have come until great loss of life had resulted. When the arrival of a body of troops is the only thing that stands between a marching host of infuriated negroes and the destruction of a town one may well agree that we are some distance yet from the brotherhood of man of which recent international congresses have spoken so hopefully.

AGE AND EFFICIENCY.

It will console officers subjected to our laws of retirement to recall the fact that age alone is not a bar to efficiency, as was proved by the Russo-Japanese war, the successful Japanese officers being men of advanced years, but possessing that invaluable experience which only comes with age. In his last message to Congress ex-President Roosevelt referred to the old officers of the Army as "respectable, elderly incompetents!" John Shequin, of Marshall, Conn., was fifty-three years old when the Civil War began in 1861, and tried to enlist, but was refused as being too old. He has just celebrated his hundred and third birthday, and his wife, who is still hale and strong at the age of ninety-three, helped to cook and prepare the dinner for the guests who were present for the family reunion. On Sept. 20 last the couple had been married seventy-three years. Mr. Shequin was only four years old when the War of 1812 began, and is still hearty and vigorous, his regret being that he was unable to serve in the Army during the Civil War.

The best railroads in the United States, which require a maximum of efficiency in their operation at a minimum of cost, know the value of experienced men, and do not retire their officers and employees until they reach the age of seventy. A cable despatch from London to the Chicago Daily News this week said: "A man is too young at sixty." Let it be remembered that the new Lord Mayor of London is eighty-one, and it will be known how sensibly age and experience are valued across the Atlantic by Englishmen. The winner of a swimming contest in the frigid waters of the Serpentine not long ago was an athlete of seventy-five. Dorchester is rehearsing a new play by Thomas Hardy, who is nearly seventy-two. The man chosen to save the Unionist party in England, the Earl of Halsbury, is eighty-six.

While the dons of Cambridge University are far from sharing the view popularly, but erroneously, attributed to Sir William Osler, M.D., formerly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, that a man is too old to work at forty-five years, they still believed it advisable to determine the age at which resignation, with certain emoluments, should be enforced. The syndicate appointed by the university to consider provisions for pensions for professors has reported in favor of the university establishing its own pension fund on the basis of compulsory retirement, providing for the pensioning of professors, readers and certain officers. The maximum pension is \$2,500 a year and the age for retirement is recommended at seventy years. The report adds that when funds are fully available the age may be lowered to sixty-eight, and possibly to sixty-five. As ex-President Roosevelt was one of the advocates of the so-called "Osler theory," it will be of interest to Army and Navy officers, and especially to officers of the Medical Corps, to know that Dr. Osler did not make the statement attributed to him. What he did state, however,

was, in effect, that if a man had not determined upon his life work and made an effort to succeed in his profession by the time he reached forty-five years of age, the chances of his succeeding after that age would be comparatively small.

REPORT OF ARMY SURGEON GENERAL.

Following up our résumé last week of his annual report we find the figures given by Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, of the Army, relative to alcoholism in the Service throw an instructive sidelight upon the canteen question. The admission rate for alcoholism for the United States for the year 1910 was 23.51 per 1,000, an improvement over the preceding year, when it was 25 per 1,000. It is of interest to observe the alcoholic rates for the last thirty-one years, dividing this time into three periods of a decade each: (a) prior to the establishment of the canteen in 1890; (b) the period of eleven years covering the time when the sale of beer was permitted, and (c) the decade since the prohibition of such sales at the beginning of 1901. (In the consideration of this period of thirty-one years the tropical possessions of the United States have been excluded because the conditions in them are special and prevent a fair comparison with the statistics before the acquisition of foreign territory by this Government.) The average admission rate for the decade preceding the canteen was 55 per 1,000; for the canteen period it was 26 per 1,000, and for the decade since the abolition of the canteen 28 per 1,000. A study of the rates shows a steady fall from 1882 and 1883, when it was 69 per 1,000, down to include 1898, when it reached its lowest point, 16 per 1,000. This was followed by a rise covering eight years, followed by a fall. "It will be observed," says the report, "that the improvement in the alcoholic rate began before the establishment of the canteen and was continued during most of the canteen period. It is believed that this corresponds to the general progress of temperance in the United States and that it would have been sustained but for the undoubtedly injurious effect of the abolition of the canteen, which destroyed the attractiveness of the soldier's club and compelled him to go outside of the limits of the military post for amusement. In this way he is tempted to drink distilled liquors to excess in place of mild fermented liquors in moderation."

That the results achieved in the maneuver camp in Texas justify the officers of the Medical Department of the Army in believing that they see their way clear at last to an effective control of the fly situation in camps is apparent from a reading of the report of the Chief Surgeon, Maneuver Division, Col. Henry P. Birmingham, from which we quote as follows: "The three great centers in camp which afford breeding places for flies, viz., the latrine, the picket line and the garbage wastes, have been eliminated as such. It is therefore not surprising that there should be comparatively few flies found, and that instead of increasing as the season advances they are rapidly diminishing." It was expected the line of the horses would furnish a splendid breeding ground for flies, but this menace was met by thoroughly burning over the picket line, using part of the dry refuse, which was freely sprinkled with crude petroleum. All the picket lines in camp were thus effectively treated, only one burning a week being found necessary. Ten gallons of oil were used at a burning. With the three dangerous features of a concentration camp thus satisfactorily handled, it must be evident that the Medical Department of the U.S. Army learned something during the Texas maneuvers that should prove of inestimable value in future field operations of our soldiers. If nothing else than control of the three things above mentioned was learned from the Texas mobilization it would have been enough to compensate for the expenditure.

The profession throughout the United States continues to take a commendable interest in the Medical Corps of the Army, and in 1910 no difficulty was experienced in obtaining desirable candidates to take the preliminary examination for the Medical Corps. Since November, 1910, the department has required that in order to be eligible to take the examination a candidate must have had at least one year's experience as interne in a hospital after graduation. This requirement has made the classes taking the preliminary examination much smaller, but a greater proportion have qualified. Surgeon General Torney finds that the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps (inactive list) still manifest great interest in the Medical Department, and he considers it of the greatest importance that officers of the Medical Reserve should be called into active service for duty with troops in the field to become familiar with the duties that officers of the Medical Department are called on to perform. They can never become familiar with the many special duties required of medical officers except by practical experience with troops. The method of conducting the examinations for promotion authorized by the reorganization bill approved April 23, 1908, continues to prove an unqualified success.

"Marking an unusual advancement for the Army in the accomplishment of proper provision for the care of the sick," as the Surgeon General puts it in his annual report, the rapidity with which medical supplies adequate for 20,000 men were got together at San Antonio from the field depot at St. Louis was a most gratifying feature of the Texas mobilization. This abundant provision of everything useful in medical field service for so large a mobilization of men was brought about with the utmost celerity and with scarcely any embarrassment. The supplies for twenty thousand men were on the cars in San Antonio eight days after the telegram was sent from the Surgeon General's office in Washington directing the shipment from the St. Louis medical supply depot. Few, if any, complaints have been received from any point along the Mexican border of the quality or sufficiency of the medical supplies and equipment furnished for field use. The Surgeon General predicted that the report of the special board detailed to work with a representative of the Q.M.D. in suggesting appropriate modifications in the present medical field equipment would be of great value.

The medical officer at Fort Totten, N.Y., has contributed enlightening information on the relation of shoes to marching, classifying the faults of shoes in the case of 595 men examined for shoe defects. Only forty-three shoes were found to be correct in all respects. Of the rest thirty-three were too long, 451 too short, 111 too wide and 266 too narrow. The medical officer at Fort Banks, Mass., measured the feet of 192 men, and found that ninety-six, or fifty per cent. of those examined, had shoes that were too short. These figures

go to support the belief that too little attention is paid to the issue of shoes of the proper sizes to soldiers. When so much has been said on this subject of late years, both by officers of the Medical Department and officers of the line, it seems somewhat strange that these complaints of ill fitting shoes recur in each annual report. Since the proper activity of troops in the field depends in large measure upon the condition of the men's feet, it would seem to be necessary to put an immediate stop to whatever of carelessness or indifference attends the issue of shoes to soldiers.

It is gratifying to learn that the health of the American troops in the Philippines continues to improve year by year. The most important diseases showing a reduction are typhoid fever, undetermined fever, malarial fevers, dysenteries, venereal diseases, alcoholism and dengue. There was an increase last year for diarrhoea and enteritis, and a slight increase for insanity, there being twenty-three cases in 1910 and twenty in 1909. There were three cases of cholera for American troops, as compared with none for 1909. Two cases of smallpox occurred during the year. There were none in 1909. The diseases causing the highest non-effective rates were venereal diseases, 17.72; malarial fevers, 2.32; dengue, 1.53; diarrhoea and enteritis, 1.38, and dysenteries, 1.26.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, Commandant Army Service Schools, is a summing up of the subsidiary reports accompanying it, those of Capt. A. E. Saxton, Secretary and Disbursing Officer; Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Librarian; Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, Senior Instructor; Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Assistant Commandant and Senior Instructor; Capt. Harry A. Smith and Major Thomas G. Hanson, Senior Instructors; Major E. L. Munson, Department Care of Troops; Major E. Russel, Assistant Commandant. General Potts says:

"While these reports show very fully what has been done during the past year they only indicate inferentially the vast amount of exacting and intelligent work on their part by means of which the schools have been brought to their present high state of efficiency. I wish to express my appreciation of their services as a body. Their loyalty to the commandant and untiring zeal, ability and efficiency in the performance of their many and exacting duties have, collectively, made this great military college an institution that the Army and country at large can well afford to be proud of. The report of the Secretary conveys but a limited idea of the great responsibilities and endless work of the office. Captain Saxton is commended for the ability and efficiency with which he has performed the exacting and varied duties that mean so much for harmony and good-will of all connected with the schools."

"Intelligent work on the part of the Librarian and his assistants has put the valuable collection of books in a better shape and more accessible than ever before. The student officers were animated with the proper spirit and worked with commendable zeal and industry. The standards set and the general spirit of all the schools was of a high order, the progress excellent and the results satisfactory."

Owing to the extreme heat it is recommended that no classes or school work other than the most pressing routine be required during July and August. The instructors and working office personnel should be permitted to go away on leave or furlough during these months to escape the heated season and to be rested and fresh for the strenuous work with the entering classes.

The needs of the Schools are more quarters and a fireproof building for the library, which is believed to be the most complete in this country.

FUNSTON ON THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

It would be difficult to find in the romance of war anything more notable than the capture of the Filipino chief, Emilio Aguinaldo, by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., who in Scribner's for November tells the story in a graphic style which proves that he is as skilled with the pen as he is with the sword. It is a wonderful narrative of skill in planning and boldness in execution; of patient endurance of hardships which would seem to have been sufficient to overcome the strongest resolution and a final escape from death or capture which borders upon the miraculous.

The exact whereabouts of the elusive chieftain of the insurgents had been a mystery for over a year. It was finally revealed by the voluntary surrender of a small band of insurgents bearing despatches from Aguinaldo to insurgent leaders under his command. With the aid of the information contained in these despatches, some of which were in cipher and required a night of exhausting labor to decipher them, and the headquarters stationery captured from one of the insurgents to whom the letters were addressed, a party of Funston's men were enabled to penetrate the camp of Aguinaldo in the guise of a band coming to reinforce him and bearing credentials from one of his chiefs. The five white officers accompanying the party, one of whom was Funston, went in the guise of captured prisoners, the rest of the party being natives who entered heartily into the scheme, most of them being Macabebes, sworn enemies of Aguinaldo and the insurgents. The party numbered eighty-nine who were carried in the U.S.S. Vicksburg to within marching distance of Aguinaldo. The experience encountered in this final march overland fully justified the apprehensions of General MacArthur who said in parting with his subordinate: "Funston, this is a desperate undertaking. I fear that I shall never see you again."

The story is best told in the words of General Funston and we have not room for more than this extract from his narrative showing the conclusion of the whole affair.

He says: "Aguinaldo, hearing the firing, and thinking that the men of his escort had broken loose to celebrate the arrival of the reinforcements, stepped to the window and called out, 'Stop that foolishness. Don't waste your ammunition.' Before he could turn around Hilario had grasped him about the waist and thrown him under a table, where he literally sat on him, and Hilario was a fat man. I had given the most positive orders to the effect that under no circumstances should Aguinaldo be killed, and that no lives should be taken unless it was absolutely necessary. But as Segovia dashed back into the room several of the officers started to draw their revolvers, and he opened fire on them, hitting Villa three times, who was tugging to get a Mauser automatic pistol out of its holster, and also wounding Major Alhambra. Villa surrendered, and did Santiago Barcelona,

treasurer of the so-called republic. Alhambra and the other officers leaped from one of the windows into the river, the house standing on the bank, and escaped by swimming. As Hilario grasped Aguinaldo he had said, 'You are a prisoner of the Americans,' so that the fallen Dictator, as he now called himself, had some sort of a vague idea of what had happened to him.

"On the morning of the 28th we steamed into the mouth of the Pasig River and up through the city to the Malacan Palace, the home of the division commander, where we all went ashore. General MacArthur was just rising and came out in a wrapper to meet me. He shook hands, looked at me in a quizzical way, but did not ask a question. I said, 'Well, I have brought you Don Emilio.' The General could scarcely believe it, and asked, 'Where is he?' I replied, 'Right in this house.' As soon as he could dress the General came out and greeted cordially all of the three. We all sat down to breakfast, but Aguinaldo was not very talkative, being apparently somewhat overcome. But the General put him at his ease finally, and told him that he would immediately send for his family, whom he had not seen for a long time.

"A few days later General MacArthur sent for me, and as I entered his office said with a very serious look on his face, 'Well, Funston, they do not seem to have thought much in Washington of your performance. I am afraid you have got into trouble.' At the same time he handed me a cablegram announcing my appointment as a brigadier general in the Regular Army. The other officers, all of whom had splendidly done their parts, were also given commissions in the Regular Army, while Segovia, Segismundo, the three Tagalos and the Macabebes were given appropriate rewards in various sums of money."

The change in the fortunes of General Funston is indicated by the fact that when he parted with him General MacArthur told him that he had received orders to muster him out of the Volunteer Service, but had secured a delay to enable him to carry out his plan of capturing Aguinaldo, which resulted in such brilliant success and speedily put an end to the warfare against the Philippine insurgents.

The articles in the magazine have been gathered into a handsome volume, just published by Scribner's Sons, New York. The book has thirty-four handsome illustrations by F. C. Yohn.

COMBATING TYPHOID.

That anti-typhoid vaccination may result in making it less necessary to give so much bacteriological attention to the drinking water of troops, and that in future wars the examination of drinking water by bacteriological experts before the arrival of troops at different places, as was done so much by the Japanese, may not be so conspicuous in army sanitation in the field, may be the conclusions of some who read the highly instructive annual report of Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, U.S.A., which was summarized in our issue of Oct. 28. In referring to the anti-typhoid vaccination of troops in Texas General Torney mentions the case of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, which participated in a military tournament in Nashville, Tenn., lasting ten days; on the return to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the typhoid appeared and spread until ten cases occurred. At this time only 165 of the command had been immunized by vaccination. The post commander therefore took measures which resulted in the immunization by inoculation of 736 persons in the regiment and of seventy civilians at the post. The epidemic promptly ceased on completion of the immunization, and soon afterward the regiment, with the exception of one troop, left the post on a twenty-one-day march, going to Knoxville, Tenn., and return, some three hundred miles. In his report on this march Major Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., said: "There was no attempt to boil or sterilize the drinking water used on this march, the supply being from whatever was used locally. On the return of the command, after spending twenty-one days in a country where typhoid is prevalent practically throughout the year and having lived under war conditions, the sick report was stated by the commanding officer to have been nil. No subsequent cases of typhoid developed." Commenting on this report, the Surgeon General says: "Viewed in the light of our recent experience in Texas and on the Mexican border, it is perfectly apparent that the regiment owed its freedom from typhoid to the prophylactic treatment it had received before the march began."

The typhoid fever rate in the Army in the United States proper during 1910—2.32 per 1,000—is remarkable in being the lowest recorded in the Service. For the first six months of 1911, even despite the extraordinary amount of exposure incident to camp life, the rate shows decided improvement over that of 1910. There were only twenty-nine cases with one death in the first six months of 1911, against sixteen cases and three deaths in 1910. The mortality in both cases was among the unimmunized. The experience of the Navy, says General Torney, bears out the conclusions formed in the Army. From time to time the Navy has received typhoid prophylactic from the Army, and reports have been furnished by the sea Service covering the immunization of 1,752 persons, among whom there have occurred two cases of typhoid with one death. In both these cases there was evidence that the victims were infected before receiving the treatment. Touching the general subject of immunization General Torney shows how far he is removed from treating typhoid vaccination as a hobby and claiming everything for it by making this frank admission: "It is not surprising that prophylactic treatment sometimes falls short of giving complete immunity. There are no doubt persons who cannot altogether be protected against infection, although in such instances the vaccine no doubt diminishes the severity of the disease and lowers the death rate. It is generally acknowledged that vaccination against smallpox will not invariably protect against infection, and in the light of our recent experience in Texas we believe that the protection given against typhoid compares favorably with that against smallpox. It is probable that had the troops been exposed to smallpox as they were to typhoid there would have been a fair amount of variola among the troops." A by no means unimportant development of this typhoid inoculation is that "no difficulty has been found in the simultaneous vaccination against smallpox and typhoid." At the rate with which vaccination against typhoid is proceeding the Surgeon General predicts that within three years all persons in the military service under thirty-five years will be immunized. Dr. Torney thinks that after the conclusive demonstration of its value typhoid vaccination might well be considered by civil practitioners as a safe and reliable means of individual prophylaxis against a widespread epidemic disease. Its general use need not interfere with the movement for improved

sanitary conditions in municipalities or country districts, but would prevent innumerable infections and many deaths which under present circumstances are bound to occur.

AEROPLANES AS BOMB THROWERS.

Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, the aeronautical expert of the British army, is not at all disturbed by the prospect of the Michelin prize contests in bomb-throwing developing anything that will demonstrate the ability of aeroplanes to cause much damage to the communications of a land force, such as the destroying of bridges, railway terminals, arsenals, etc. Writing in the United Service Magazine of London, this expert says that "when we come to the question of attempts on the nerve centers of an enemy's military organization at some distance to the rear of his frontier or coast defenses by parties of men conveyed on aeroplanes that would fly low enough to drop dynamite bombs with fair accuracy or descend to earth for the purpose and take their chance of approaching undetected and effecting hasty demolitions or incendiary attacks on oil stores, etc., one must remember that it will be extremely improbable that any nerve centers on the lines of communication or elsewhere will be left unguarded in future wars, now that the possibilities of aerial attack form part of the calculations of every general staff. It is only in the pages of the pseudo-scientific sensational novel and short story that railway bridges are cut as with a gigantic pair of shears and fortifications melt like wax under the effect of mysterious missiles rained from aerial destroyers passing silently and casually through the evening twilight on their dreadful errand."

Major Bannerman-Phillips proceeds to figure on the possibilities of transport by aeroplane after a few more months of development. Twelve months hence, if not sooner, he says, the aeroplane designed for military scouting and transport may be expected to carry 350 to 450 pounds of useful load, in addition to the pilot, fuel and oil for the engine, when no observer travels as a passenger. Allowing two pounds for a day's ration for one man and one pound for every ten rounds of S.A. ammunition, an aeroplane could carry at forty miles per hour, say, rations and twenty rounds of ammunition per man for one hundred men from supply base at any reasonable distance in rear of an army right up to any appointed depot of distribution in rear of advanced troops in the field, in one unbroken trip, with complete immunity from interference save by weather, without disturbing other means of transport on the road, or interfering with troops on the march or any operations which might be on foot.

Say the base is eighty miles from the front, each supply aeroplane could do at least one trip from base to advanced troops every day, so that ten aeroplanes could on emergency supply a battalion of infantry with food and ammunition without having recourse to local supply depots in an impoverished maneuver area. The return journeys of the aeroplanes might be used to transport slightly wounded and convalescent men from the front to base hospitals. The means for effecting hasty demolitions are not yet within reach of flying machines, and their utility at night is much lessened because of the noise made by the motor. Whether this noise can be overcome is a question, since the propeller generating the speed must be free to revolve in free air. The thrust of the propeller which makes the speed sets up air vibrations, and these vibrations create noise.

There is one feature of the bomb-throwing future of the aeroplane that is generally overlooked. Great predictions are made as to development in the carrying capacity of the flying machine, but is proper attention being paid to the progress going on in guns designed to destroy aeroplanes? It may seem to ordnance experts that the latter progress has been greater in the last twelve months than has been the advance in the carrying capacity of the aeroplane. Already the Krupps have developed a gun that will fire a shell to an altitude of 37,000 feet, or about four and a half miles higher than any aeroplane has yet been able to ascend. In the U.S. Army there is a gun no less effective which fires specially adapted high explosive projectiles and also shrapnel shells for the attack of either dirigibles or aeroplanes. So far, then, it may be said that progress of defense against air craft has more than kept pace with the development of their offensive powers. What bomb throwing has been done successfully has been at altitudes so ridiculously low as to prove nothing except that any aeroplanes trying to do such a thing against troops in actual war would be shot to pieces.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Several pictures of American submarines and a contribution from Lawrence Y. Spear, late naval constructor, U.S.N., are among the many excellent features of the book "Submarines of the World's Navies," by Charles W. Domville-Fife and published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. The author, who is English, says in the chapter on the United States submarine flotilla that it was the successful trials of the American submarine Holland that caused Great Britain to begin building her submarine flotilla. More exhaustive tests, says the book, have been carried on with the Holland than with any other submarine now afloat, and in most cases she acquitted herself remarkably well. Admiral Dewey's statement that if two submarines had been opposed to him at Manila he could never have held the bay with the squadron he had is quoted as the key to the chapter. A full-page picture of the testing of submarines in the model tank at Washington is here given. The safety appliances of the U.S.S. Octopus are highly praised although the note is made that in the British boats is now installed a different and more efficient pattern of escape dress. Referring to the pneumatic bell, or submarine signaling, installed on the Octopus the author says: "The great utility of this new appliance will be felt during the trials, or maneuvers, of submarines. To use it in time of war would be to make known to any hostile ships in the vicinity the proximity and position of the submarine, and thus to destroy its chances of a successful attack." This like every other appliance, as we understand it, would naturally not be used where its use would cause betrayal of position to the enemy; just as signal lights may be placed on a ship with no thought that they will be used in war to give information to the enemy. "Dangers of the Submarine, Real and Imaginary," is the subject of the paper by Mr. Spear. There are contributions also from

Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Capt. Edgar Lee, R.N.; Lieut. Sir A. Trevor Dawson, late R.N., and M. I. Bertin, late chief constructor of the French navy.

A very excellent manual of naval information appears in "The Mariner's Handbook," revised edition, prepared by Ernest K. Roden for the International Text-book Company, of Scranton, Pa. The volume is handsomely bound and of convenient size for the pocket. It is intended as a book of reference for young men in the merchant marine, as well as for those in the naval service, and will be of use to navigators, yachtmen and seamen of all classes, and to all persons interested in the Navy, the merchant marine and nautical matters generally. A number of diagrams and illustrations elucidate the text, and the flags of the principal maritime nations, code flags, etc., appear in colors. A careful index makes the subject matter readily available. Much information is given about the United States and British navies, their organization and government, and the many opportunities for advancement that the naval service offers are pointed out in sections dealing with enlistment and pay. Useful tables appear, of weights, measures, foreign money, sailing distances, etc., and chapters are devoted to a brief exposition of the essential principles of arithmetic, logarithms, trigonometry, navigation and shipbuilding. Among other subjects treated are naval ordnance, fuel consumption, ropes, signals, rules of the road, wind and weather, life-saving appliances and treatment of apparently drowned persons. Altogether this is a very complete compendium of nautical information condensed in brief compass and clearly and simply presented.

PHILIP KEARNY, SOLDIER.

Major Gen. Philip Kearny, soldier, was born in New York city July 2, 1815, of a family of Irish extraction resident in the United States from Revolutionary days. He inherited fighting blood. His uncle was Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny, a leader in the Mexican War and in the preceding generation one of his ancestors was Comdr. Lawrence Kearny, of the U.S. Navy, at one time commander of the frigate Constitution. In 1837 "Phil" Kearny was commissioned in the U.S. Cavalry, and served for several years on the staff of Gen. Henry Atkinson at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which at that time was the "Far West." The War Department sent him abroad in 1839 to study the tactics of the French cavalry service, and after attending the cavalry school at Saumur for some months, he pursued his studies in the field as a volunteer with the Chasseurs d'Afrique, the campaign of the French in Algiers. He took part in all of the notable engagements of that war and became distinguished.

Upon his return to the United States in 1848 Kearny was given a staff position, and for several years served in that capacity with Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1845 he accompanied his uncle, Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, on his famous march to South Pass in the Indian country. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was engaged as a Cavalry leader in the Rio Grande territory; later joined General Scott on his march to Mexico, his company serving as a bodyguard to the commander-in-chief. He then received a promotion to the captaincy, took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco and in a daring charge with his cavalry at the close of the latter engagement he followed the retreating enemy into the City of Mexico itself, being the first man to enter the city sword in hand. While engaged in this act of gallantry he received the wound which required the amputation of his arm.

At the close of the Mexican War Kearny was for some time in the campaigns against the Rogue River Indians, in California, subsequently resigning this command and making a tour of the world, of China and Ceylon, and finally settling down to the life of a civilian at Belle Grove, opposite Newark, N.J. But the spirit of battle would not lie dormant and at the opening of the war between France and Italy in 1859, he joined his old comrades of the Chasseurs d'Afrique and went with them to the front. At Solferino he was in the famous cavalry charge which penetrated the Austrian center and decided the battle. Holding his bridle with his teeth he charged with his characteristic impetuosity, receiving for this service the Cross of the Legion of Honor, it being the first bestowed upon an American for military service.

General Kearny returned to the United States soon after the outbreak of the Civil War and tendered his services to the Government. They were at first rejected by the national authorities, but through New Jersey influence he was made brigadier general of Volunteers in 1861, and assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fair Oaks his timely arrival helped to change defeat into victory and his service continued brilliant through all the engagements in the Peninsula and with the Army of Virginia. He was raised to the command of a division in May, 1862, but before his commission as major general reached him he was killed while reconnoitering within Confederate lines near Chantilly, Va., September, 1862. His body was sent in under a flag of truce, and conveyed North. The burial place is in Trinity Churchyard, New York city. General Scott referred to him, General Kearny, as "the bravest man I ever knew and most perfect soldier."

B. FRANK GREEN.

GERMAN ARMY A SHAM.

(Special Cable Despatch to the Sun.)

The London Times has been publishing a thoughtful series of expert articles on the German army maneuvers and remarkable conclusions are reached. The army is declared not to equal the repute wherein it is commonly held. The new German naval enthusiasm is damaging in its effect upon the army and the popular navy is now attracting officers more than the army, whose development has been starved by sheer lack of funds. The nation, moreover, is declared to be becoming less military and more commercial than formerly. The corps officers are less simple in their life and tastes and less exclusively professional than of old. Commerce is beginning to attract the class that hitherto regarded only the army as a career for a gentleman.

The army appears to have trained itself stale. The ceaseless round of intensive drilling has reduced it to a machine while individuality, freshness and initiative are crushed out. Secure in its self-confidence the army thinks there can be no difficulty in carry out military operations which the armies of other peoples have found impracticable. The cavalry is said to be equipped with out of date material and to have become slow and ineffective. The methods of firing in vogue appear so in-

that the half-breeds of all colors are more subject to disease than what are known as full bloods at either extreme, this being especially true of the negro mulattoes of North America.

When does the Review believe that social distinctions will be abolished, and how can such distinctions exist in a state of universal brotherhood? At the world conference of the Methodist Church at Toronto on Oct. 9 the Rev. S. S. Henshaw, of Leeds, England, pleaded for the Golden Rule in business, and went so far as to say, "The duty of the church is to banish social distinctions from the sanctuary." With the anti-brotherhood social distinctions within the very bosom of the church it would seem to be the business of preachers of righteousness to get rid of them there before they go so far afield as to attempt to bring about the reign of a universal brotherhood by abolishing armies and navies. But to-day, as in the olden time, there is a greater tendency to find the mote in the eye of a brother than the beam in one's own eye.

Even granting the correctness of the opinion of those who maintain that in the last analysis it is aversion to foreigners that is the chief factor in race or color prejudice, the lesson is still plain to those who think beneath the surface that civilization has a great task before it if it intends to make men live together in harmony, despite national boundaries and racial differences. When to the antipathies bred of different nationalities, bred of opposition to the outsider, the "utlander" as the Boers called him, we add the dislikes and repugnances so intimately associated with color differences; when we find members of one religion preaching vehemently against marrying members of other religions; when we see business men of advanced nations proclaiming that the way to make a country great is not to buy anything of a foreigner; when we find all these traits, all these disagreements, all these differences, all these discriminations active to-day, may we not justly hold that the opposition to armies and navies has in it a very large element of hypocrisy?

A striking sign of the tendency toward the perpetuating, if not the increasing, of race feeling is shown by the fact that the animosity between the white and the black races in America seems to gather force the further we are removed from the era of slavery. In the last ten years the outbreaks of race wars in American cities have been surprisingly frequent and violent, embracing many sections of the country, where thirty years ago it would have been thought race hatred would be unknown. The latest manifestation of racial antagonisms, that at Coweta, Okla., on Oct. 22 and 23, had a sinister character, for bands of armed negroes from distant points marched upon the town with the avowed purpose of wiping it off the map; and serious fighting seems to have been averted only by the timely arrival of a company of National Guardsmen, who put the town under martial law and awed the angry negroes, who far outnumbered the whites. The ominously suggestive thing about this trouble lay in the fact that negroes at remote points were ready to arm and march upon the whites for the purpose of revenge. It does not require a particularly strong imagination to picture what would have happened if the Militia had not arrived, and if the negroes had burned the town, killed a number of white men and mistreated the helpless white women. That all the whites in the State, if not in the Southwest, would have risen against the negroes one may easily imagine, and the end of such a deplorable race war might not have come until great loss of life had resulted. When the arrival of a body of troops is the only thing that stands between a marching host of infuriated negroes and the destruction of a town one may well agree that we are some distance yet from the brotherhood of man of which recent international congresses have spoken so hopefully.

AGE AND EFFICIENCY.

It will console officers subjected to our laws of retirement to recall the fact that age alone is not a bar to efficiency, as was proved by the Russo-Japanese war, the successful Japanese officers being men of advanced years, but possessing that invaluable experience which only comes with age. In his last message to Congress ex-President Roosevelt referred to the old officers of the Army as "respectable, elderly incompetents!" John Shequin, of Marshall, Conn., was fifty-three years old when the Civil War began in 1861, and tried to enlist, but was refused as being too old. He has just celebrated his hundred and third birthday, and his wife, who is still hale and strong at the age of ninety-three, helped to cook and prepare the dinner for the guests who were present for the family reunion. On Sept. 20 last the couple had been married seventy-three years. Mr. Shequin was only four years old when the War of 1812 began, and is still hearty and vigorous, his regret being that he was unable to serve in the Army during the Civil War.

The best railroads in the United States, which require a maximum of efficiency in their operation at a minimum of cost, know the value of experienced men, and do not retire their officers and employees until they reach the age of seventy. A cable despatch from London to the Chicago Daily News this week said: "A man is too young at sixty." Let it be remembered that the new Lord Mayor of London is eighty-one, and it will be known how sensibly age and experience are valued across the Atlantic by Englishmen. The winner of a swimming contest in the frigid waters of the Serpentine not long ago was an athlete of seventy-five. Dorchester is rehearsing a new play by Thomas Hardy, who is nearly seventy-two. The man chosen to save the Unionist party in England, the Earl of Halsbury, is eighty-six.

While the dons of Cambridge University are far from sharing the view popularly, but erroneously, attributed to Sir William Osler, M.D., formerly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, that a man is too old to work at forty-five years, they still believed it advisable to determine the age at which resignation, with certain emoluments, should be enforced. The syndicate appointed by the university to consider provisions for pensions for professors has reported in favor of the university establishing its own pension fund on the basis of compulsory retirement, providing for the pensioning of professors, readers and certain officers. The maximum pension is \$2,500 a year and the age for retirement is recommended at seventy years. The report adds that when funds are fully available the age may be lowered to sixty-eight, and possibly to sixty-five. As ex-President Roosevelt was one of the advocates of the so-called "Osler theory," it will be of interest to Army and Navy officers, and especially to officers of the Medical Corps, to know that Dr. Osler did not make the statement attributed to him. What he did state, however,

was, in effect, that if a man had not determined upon his life work and made an effort to succeed in his profession by the time he reached forty-five years of age, the chances of his succeeding after that age would be comparatively small.

REPORT OF ARMY SURGEON GENERAL.

Following up our résumé last week of his annual report we find the figures given by Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, of the Army, relative to alcoholism in the Service throw an instructive sidelight upon the canteen question. The admission rate for alcoholism for the United States for the year 1910 was 23.51 per 1,000, an improvement over the preceding year, when it was 25 per 1,000. It is of interest to observe the alcoholic rates for the last thirty-one years, dividing this time into three periods of a decade each: (a) prior to the establishment of the canteen in 1890; (b) the period of eleven years covering the time when the sale of beer was permitted, and (c) the decade since the prohibition of such sales at the beginning of 1901. (In the consideration of this period of thirty-one years the tropical possessions of the United States have been excluded because the conditions in them are special and prevent a fair comparison with the statistics before the acquisition of foreign territory by this Government.) The average admission rate for the decade preceding the canteen was 55 per 1,000; for the canteen period it was 26 per 1,000, and for the decade since the abolition of the canteen 28 per 1,000. A study of the rates shows a steady fall from 1882 and 1883, when it was 69 per 1,000, down to include 1898, when it reached its lowest point, 16 per 1,000. This was followed by a rise covering eight years, followed by a fall. "It will be observed," says the report, "that the improvement in the alcoholic rate began before the establishment of the canteen and was continued during most of the canteen period. It is believed that this corresponds to the general progress of temperance in the United States and that it would have been sustained but for the undoubtedly injurious effect of the abolition of the canteen, which destroyed the attractiveness of the soldier's club and compelled him to go outside of the limits of the military post for amusement. In this way he is tempted to drink distilled liquors to excess in place of mild fermented liquors in moderation."

That the results achieved in the maneuver camp in Texas justify the officers of the Medical Department of the Army in believing that they see their way clear at last to an effective control of the fly situation in camps is apparent from a reading of the report of the Chief Surgeon, Maneuver Division, Col. Henry P. Birmingham, from which we quote as follows: "The three great centers in camp which afford breeding places for flies, viz., the latrine, the picket line and the garbage wastes, have been eliminated as such. It is therefore not surprising that there should be comparatively few flies found, and that instead of increasing as the season advances they are rapidly diminishing." It was expected the line of the horses would furnish a splendid breeding ground for flies, but this menace was met by thoroughly burning over the picket line, using part of the dry refuse, which was freely sprinkled with crude petroleum. All the picket lines in camp were thus effectively treated, only one burning a week being found necessary. Ten gallons of oil were used at a burning. With the three dangerous features of a concentration camp thus satisfactorily handled, it must be evident that the Medical Department of the U.S. Army learned something during the Texas maneuvers that should prove of inestimable value in future field operations of our soldiers. If nothing else than control of the three things above mentioned was learned from the Texas mobilization it would have been enough to compensate for the expenditure.

The profession throughout the United States continues to take a commendable interest in the Medical Corps of the Army, and in 1910 no difficulty was experienced in obtaining desirable candidates to take the preliminary examination for the Medical Corps. Since November, 1910, the department has required that in order to be eligible to take the examination a candidate must have had at least one year's experience as interne in a hospital after graduation. This requirement has made the classes taking the preliminary examination much smaller, but a greater proportion have qualified. Surgeon General Torney finds that the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps (inactive list) still manifest great interest in the Medical Department, and he considers it of the greatest importance that officers of the Medical Reserve should be called into active service for duty with troops in the field to become familiar with the duties that officers of the Medical Department are called on to perform. They can never become familiar with the many special duties required of medical officers except by practical experience with troops. The method of conducting the examinations for promotion authorized by the reorganization bill approved April 23, 1908, continues to prove an unqualified success.

"Marking an unusual advancement for the Army in the accomplishment of proper provision for the care of the sick," as the Surgeon General puts it in his annual report, the rapidity with which medical supplies adequate for 20,000 men were got together at San Antonio from the field depot at St. Louis was a most gratifying feature of the Texas mobilization. This abundant provision of everything needful in medical field service for so large a mobilization of men was brought about with the utmost celerity and with scarcely any embarrassment. The supplies for twenty thousand men were on the cars in San Antonio eight days after the telegram was sent from the Surgeon General's office in Washington directing the shipment from the St. Louis medical supply depot. Few, if any, complaints have been received from any point along the Mexican border of the quality or sufficiency of the medical supplies and equipment furnished for field use. The Surgeon General predicted that the report of the special board detailed to work with a representative of the Q.M.D. in suggesting appropriate modifications in the present medical field equipment would be of great value.

The medical officer at Fort Totten, N.Y., has contributed enlightening information on the relation of shoes to marching, classifying the faults of shoes in the case of 595 men examined for shoe defects. Only forty-three shoes were found to be correct in all respects. Of the rest thirty-three were too long, 451 too short, 111 too wide and 266 too narrow. The medical officer at Fort Banks, Mass., measured the feet of 192 men, and found that ninety-six, or fifty per cent. of those examined, had shoes that were too short. These figures

go to support the belief that too little attention is paid to the issue of shoes of the proper sizes to soldiers. When so much has been said on this subject of late years, both by officers of the Medical Department and officers of the line, it seems somewhat strange that these complaints of ill fitting shoes recur in each annual report. Since the proper activity of troops in the field depends in large measure upon the condition of the men's feet, it would seem to be necessary to put an immediate stop to whatever of carelessness or indifference attends the issue of shoes to soldiers.

It is gratifying to learn that the health of the American troops in the Philippines continues to improve year by year. The most important diseases showing a reduction are typhoid fever, undetermined fever, malarial fevers, dysenteries, venereal diseases, alcoholism and dengue. There was an increase last year for diarrhoea and enteritis, and a slight increase for insanity, there being twenty-three cases in 1910 and twenty in 1909. There were three cases of cholera for American troops, as compared with none for 1909. Two cases of smallpox occurred during the year. There were none in 1909. The diseases causing the highest non-effective rates were venereal diseases, 17.72; malarial fevers, 2.32; dengue, 1.53; diarrhoea and enteritis, 1.38, and dysenteries, 1.26.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, Commandant Army Service Schools, is a summing up of the subsidiary reports accompanying it, those of Capt. A. E. Saxton, Secretary and Disbursing Officer; Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Librarian; Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, Senior Instructor; Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Assistant Commandant and Senior Instructor; Capt. Harry A. Smith and Major Thomas G. Hanson, Senior Instructors; Major E. L. Munson, Department Care of Troops; Major E. Russel, Assistant Commandant. General Potts says:

"While these reports show very fully what has been done during the past year they only indicate inferentially the vast amount of exacting and intelligent work on their part by means of which the schools have been brought to their present high state of efficiency. I wish to express my appreciation of their services as a body. Their loyalty to the commandant and untiring zeal, ability and efficiency in the performance of their many and exacting duties have, collectively, made this great military college an institution that the Army and country at large can well afford to be proud of. The report of the Secretary conveys but a limited idea of the great responsibilities and endless work of the office. Captain Saxton is commended for the ability and efficiency with which he has performed the exacting and varied duties that mean so much for harmony and good-will of all connected with the schools."

"Intelligent work on the part of the Librarian and his assistants has put the valuable collection of books in a better shape and more accessible than ever before. The student officers were animated with the proper spirit and worked with commendable zeal and industry. The standards set and the general spirit of all the schools was of a high order, the progress excellent and the results satisfactory."

Owing to the extreme heat it is recommended that no classes or school work other than the most pressing routine be required during July and August. The instructors and working office personnel should be permitted to go away on leave or furlough during these months to escape the heated season and to be rested and fresh for the strenuous work with the entering classes.

The needs of the Schools are more quarters and a fireproof building for the library, which is believed to be the most complete in this country.

FUNSTON ON THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

It would be difficult to find in the romance of war anything more notable than the capture of the Filipino chief, Emilio Aguinaldo, by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., who in Scribner's for November tells the story in a graphic style which proves that he is as skilled with the pen as he is with the sword. It is a wonderful narrative of skill in planning and boldness in execution; of patient endurance of hardships which would seem to have been sufficient to overcome the strongest resolution and a final escape from death or capture which borders upon the miraculous.

The exact whereabouts of the elusive chieftain of the insurgents had been a mystery for over a year. It was finally revealed by the voluntary surrender of a small band of insurgents bearing despatches from Aguinaldo to insurgent leaders under his command. With the aid of the information contained in these despatches, some of which were in cipher and required a night of exhausting labor to decipher them, and the headquarters stationed captured from one of the insurgents to whom the letters were addressed, a party of Funston's men were enabled to penetrate the camp of Aguinaldo in the guise of a band coming to reinforce him and bearing credentials from one of his chiefs. The five white officers accompanying the party, one of whom was Funston, went in the guise of captured prisoners, the rest of the party being natives who entered heartily into the scheme, most of them being Macabebes, sworn enemies of Aguinaldo and the insurgents. The party numbered eighty-nine who were carried in the U.S.S. Vicksburg to within marching distance of Aguinaldo. The experience encountered in this final march overland fully justified the apprehensions of General MacArthur who said in parting with his subordinate: "Funston, this is a desperate undertaking. I fear that I shall never see you again." The story is best told in the words of General Funston and we have not room for more than this extract from his narrative showing the conclusion of the whole affair.

He says: "Aguinaldo, hearing the firing, and thinking that the men of his escort had broken loose to celebrate the arrival of the reinforcements, stepped to the window and called out, 'Stop that foolishness. Don't waste your ammunition.' Before he could turn around Hilario had grasped him about the waist and thrown him under a table, where he literally sat on him, and Hilario was a fat man. I had given the most positive orders to the effect that under no circumstances should Aguinaldo be killed, and that no lives should be taken unless it was absolutely necessary. But as Segovia dashed back into the room several of the officers started to draw their revolvers, and he opened fire on them, hitting Villa three times, who was tugging to get a Mauser automatic pistol out of its holster, and also wounding Major Alhambra. Villa surrendered, as did Santiago Barcelona,

treasurer of the so-called republic. Alhambra and the other officers leaped from one of the windows into the river, the house standing on the bank, and escaped by swimming. As Hilario grasped Aguinaldo he had said, "You are a prisoner of the Americans," so that the fallen "Dictator," as he now called himself, had some sort of a vague idea of what had happened to him.

"On the morning of the 28th we steamed into the mouth of the Pasig River and up through the city to the Malacanán Palace, the home of the division commander, where we all went ashore. General MacArthur was just rising and came out in a wrapper to meet me. He shook hands, looked at me in a quizzical way, but did not ask a question. I said, "Well, I have brought you Don Emilio." The General could scarcely believe it, and asked, "Where is he?" I replied, "Right in this house." As soon as he could dress the General came out and greeted cordially all of the three. We all sat down to breakfast, but Aguinaldo was not very talkative, being apparently somewhat overcome. But the General put him at his ease finally, and told him that he would immediately send for his family, whom he had not seen for a long time.

"A few days later General MacArthur sent for me, and as I entered his office said with a very serious look on his face, "Well, Funston, they do not seem to have thought much in Washington of your performance. I am afraid you have got into trouble." At the same time he handed me a cablegram announcing my appointment as a brigadier general in the Regular Army. The other officers, all of whom had splendidly done their parts, were also given commissions in the Regular Army, while Segovia, Segismundo, the three Tagalos and the Macabebes were given appropriate rewards in various sums of money."

The change in the fortunes of General Funston is indicated by the fact that when he parted with him General MacArthur told him that he had received orders to muster him out of the Volunteer Service, but had secured a delay to enable him to carry out his plan of capturing Aguinaldo, which resulted in such brilliant success and speedily put an end to the warfare against the Philippine insurgents.

The articles in the magazine have been gathered into a handsome volume, just published by Scribner's Sons, New York. The book has thirty-four handsome illustrations by F. C. Yohn.

COMBATTING TYPHOID.

That anti-typhoid vaccination may result in making it less necessary to give so much bacteriological attention to the drinking water of troops, and that in future wars the examination of drinking water by bacteriological experts before the arrival of troops at different places, as was done so much by the Japanese, may not be so conspicuous in army sanitation in the field, may be the conclusions of some who read the highly instructive annual report of Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, U.S.A., which was summarized in our issue of Oct. 28. In referring to the anti-typhoid vaccination of troops in Texas General Torney mentions the case of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, which participated in a military tournament in Nashville, Tenn., lasting ten days; on the return to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the typhoid appeared and spread until ten cases occurred. At this time only 165 of the command had been immunized by vaccination. The post commander therefore took measures which resulted in the immunization by inoculation of 736 persons in the regiment and of seventy civilians at the post. The epidemic promptly ceased on completion of the immunization, and soon afterward the regiment, with the exception of one troop, left the post on a twenty-one-day march, going to Knoxville, Tenn., and return, some three hundred miles. In his report on this march Major Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., said: "There was no attempt to boil or sterilize the drinking water used on this march, the supply being from whatever was used locally. On the return of the command, after spending twenty-one days in a country where typhoid is prevalent practically throughout the year and having lived under war conditions, the sick report was stated by the commanding officer to have been nil. No subsequent cases of typhoid developed." Commenting on this report, the Surgeon General says: "Viewed in the light of our recent experience in Texas and on the Mexican border, it is perfectly apparent that the regiment owed its freedom from typhoid to the prophylactic treatment it had received before the march began."

The typhoid fever rate in the Army in the United States proper during 1910—2.32 per 1,000—is remarkable in being the lowest recorded in the Service. For the first six months of 1911, even despite the extraordinary amount of exposure incident to camp life, the rate shows decided improvement over that of 1910. There were only twenty-nine cases with one death in the first six months of 1910, against sixteen cases and three deaths in 1911. The mortality in both cases was among the un inoculated. The experience of the Navy, says General Torney, bears out the conclusions formed in the Army. From time to time the Navy has received typhoid prophylactic from the Army, and reports have been furnished by the sea Service covering the immunization of 1,752 persons, among whom there have occurred two cases of typhoid with one death. In both these cases there was evidence that the victims were infected before receiving the treatment. Touching the general subject of immunization General Torney shows how far he is removed from treating typhoid vaccination as a hobby and claiming everything for it by making this frank admission: "It is not surprising that prophylactic treatment sometimes falls short of giving complete immunity. There are no doubt persons who cannot altogether be protected against infection, although in such instances the vaccine no doubt diminishes the severity of the disease and lowers the death rate. It is generally acknowledged that vaccination against smallpox will not invariably protect against infection, and in the light of our recent experience in Texas we believe that the protection given against typhoid compares favorably with that against smallpox. It is probable that had the troops been exposed to smallpox as they were to typhoid there would have been a fair amount of variola among the troops." A by no means unimportant development of this typhoid inoculation is that "no difficulty has been found in the simultaneous vaccination against smallpox and typhoid." At the rate with which vaccination against typhoid is proceeding the Surgeon General predicts that within three years all persons in the military service under thirty-five years will be immunized. Dr. Torney thinks that after the conclusive demonstration of its value typhoid vaccination might well be considered by civil practitioners as a safe and reliable means of individual prophylaxis against a widespread epidemic disease. Its general use need not interfere with the movement for improved

sanitary conditions in municipalities or country districts, but would prevent innumerable infections and many deaths which under present circumstances are bound to occur.

AEROPLANES AS BOMB THROWERS.

Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, the aeronautical expert of the British army, is not at all disturbed by the prospect of the Michelin prize contests in bomb-throwing developing anything that will demonstrate the ability of aeroplanes to cause much damage to the communications of a land force, such as the destroying of bridges, railway terminals, arsenals, etc. Writing in the United Service Magazine of London, this expert says that "when we come to the question of attempts on the nerve centers of an enemy's military organization at some distance to the rear of his frontier or coast defenses by parties of men conveyed on aeroplanes that would fly low enough to drop dynamite bombs with fair accuracy or descend to earth for the purpose and take their chance of approaching undetected and effecting hasty demolitions or incendiary attacks on oil stores, etc., one must remember that it will be extremely improbable that any nerve centers on the lines of communication or elsewhere will be left unguarded in future wars, now that the possibilities of aerial attack form part of the calculations of every general staff. It is only in the pages of the pseudo-scientific sensational novel and short story that railway bridges are cut as with a gigantic pair of shears and fortifications melt like wax under the effect of mysterious missiles rained from aerial destroyers passing silently and casually through the evening twilight on their dreadful errand."

Major Bannerman-Phillips proceeds to figure on the possibilities of transport by aeroplane after a few more months of development. Twelve months hence, if not sooner, he says, the aeroplane designed for military scouting and transport may be expected to carry 350 to 450 pounds of useful load, in addition to the pilot, fuel and oil for the engine, when no observer travels as a passenger. Allowing two pounds for a day's ration for one man and one pound for every ten rounds of S.A. ammunition, an aeroplane could carry at forty miles per hour, say, rations and twenty rounds of ammunition per man for one hundred men from supply base at any reasonable distance in rear of an army right up to any appointed depot of distribution in rear of advanced troops in the field, in one unbroken trip, with complete immunity from interference save by weather, without disturbing other means of transport on the road, or interfering with troops on the march or any operations which might be on foot.

Say the base is eighty miles from the front, each supply aeroplane could do at least one trip from base to advanced troops every day, so that ten aeroplanes could on emergency supply a battalion of infantry with food and ammunition without having recourse to local supply depots in an impoverished maneuver area. The return journeys of the aeroplanes might be used to transport slightly wounded and convalescent men from the front to base hospitals. The means for effecting hasty demolitions are not yet within reach of flying machines, and their utility at night is much lessened because of the noise made by the motor. Whether this noise can be overcome is a question, since the propeller generating the speed must be free to revolve in free air. The thrust of the propeller which makes the speed sets up air vibrations, and these vibrations create noise.

There is one feature of the bomb-throwing future of the aeroplane that is generally overlooked. Great predictions are made as to development in the carrying capacity of the flying machine, but is proper attention being paid to the progress going on in guns designed to destroy aeroplanes? It may seem to ordnance experts that the latter progress has been greater in the last twelve months than has been the advance in the carrying capacity of the aeroplane. Already the Krupps have developed a gun that will fire a shell to an altitude of 37,000 feet, or about four and a half miles higher than any aeroplane has yet been able to ascend. In the U.S. Army there is a gun no less effective which fires specially adapted high explosive projectiles and also shrapnel shells for the attack of either dirigibles or aeroplanes. So far, then, it may be said that progress of defense against air craft has more than kept pace with the development of their offensive powers. What bomb throwing has been done successfully has been at altitudes so ridiculously low as to prove nothing except that any aeroplanes trying to do such a thing against troops in actual war would be shot to pieces.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Several pictures of American submarines and a contribution from Lawrence Y. Spear, late naval constructor, U.S.N., are among the many excellent features of the book "Submarines of the World's Navies," by Charles W. Domville-Rife and published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. The author, who is English, says in the chapter on the United States submarine flotilla that it was the successful trials of the American submarine Holland that caused Great Britain to begin building her submarine flotilla. More exhaustive tests, says the book, have been carried on with the Holland than with any other submarine now afloat, and in most cases she acquitted herself remarkably well. Admiral Dewey's statement that if two submarines had been opposed to him at Manila he could never have held the bay with the squadron he had is quoted as the key to the chapter. A full-page picture of the testing of submarines in the model tank at Washington is here given. The safety appliances of the U.S.S. Octopus are highly praised although the note is made that in the British boats is now installed a different and more efficient pattern of escape dress. Referring to the pneumatic bell, or submarine signaling, installed on the Octopus the author says: "The great utility of this new appliance will be felt during the trials, or maneuvers, of submarines. To use it in time of war would be to make known to any hostile ships in the vicinity the proximity and position of the submarine, and thus to 'destroy' its chances of a successful attack." This like every other appliance, as we understand it, would naturally not be used where its use would cause betrayal of position to the enemy; just as signal lights may be placed on a ship with no thought that they will be used in war to give information to the enemy. "Dangers of the Submarine, Real and Imaginary," is the subject of the paper by Mr. Spear. There are contributions also from

Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Capt. Edgar Lee, R.N.; Lieut. Sir A. Trevor Dawson, late R.N., and M. I. Bertin, late chief constructor of the French navy.

A very excellent manual of naval information appears in "The Mariner's Handbook," revised edition, prepared by Ernest K. Roden for the International Text-book Company, of Scranton, Pa. The volume is handsomely bound and of convenient size for the pocket. It is intended as a book of reference for young men in the merchant marine, as well as for those in the naval service, and will be of use to navigators, yachtsmen and seamen of all classes, and to all persons interested in the Navy, the merchant marine and nautical matters generally. A number of diagrams and illustrations elucidate the text, and the flags of the principal maritime nations, code flags, etc., appear in colors. A careful index makes the subject matter readily available. Much information is given about the United States and British navies, their organization and government, and the many opportunities for advancement that the naval service offers are pointed out in sections dealing with enlistment and pay. Useful tables appear, of weights, measures, foreign money, sailing distances, etc., and chapters are devoted to a brief exposition of the essential principles of arithmetic, logarithms, trigonometry, navigation and shipbuilding. Among other subjects treated are naval ordnance, fuel consumption, ropes, signals, rules of the road, wind and weather, life-saving appliances and treatment of apparently drowned persons. Altogether this is a very complete compendium of nautical information condensed in brief compass and clearly and simply presented.

PHILIP KEARNY, SOLDIER.

Major Gen. Philip Kearny, soldier, was born in New York city July 2, 1815, of a family of Irish extraction resident in the United States from Revolutionary days. He inherited fighting blood. His uncle was Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny, a leader in the Mexican War and in the preceding generation one of his ancestors was Comdr. Lawrence Kearny, of the U.S. Navy, at one time commander of the frigate Constitution. In 1837 "Phil" Kearny was commissioned in the U.S. Cavalry, and served for several years on the staff of Gen. Henry Atkinson at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which at that time was the "Far West." The War Department sent him abroad in 1839 to study the tactics of the French cavalry service, and after attending the cavalry school at Saumur for some months, he pursued his studies in the field as a volunteer with the Chasseurs d'Afrique, the campaign of the French in Algiers. He took part in all of the notable engagements of that war and became distinguished.

Upon his return to the United States in 1848 Kearny was given a staff position, and for several years served in that capacity with Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1845 he accompanied his uncle, Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, on his famous march to South Pass in the Indian country. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was engaged as a Cavalry leader in the Rio Grande territory; later joined General Scott on his march to Mexico, his company serving as a bodyguard to the commander-in-chief. He then received a promotion to the captaincy, took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco and in a daring charge with his cavalry at the close of the latter engagement he followed the retreating enemy into the City of Mexico itself, being the first man to enter the city sword in hand. While engaged in this act of gallantry he received the wound which required the amputation of his arm.

At the close of the Mexican War Kearny was for some time in the campaigns against the Rogue River Indians, in California, subsequently resigning this command and making a tour of the world, of China and Ceylon, and finally settling down to the life of a civilian at Belle Grove, opposite Newark, N.J. But the spirit of battle would not lie dormant and at the opening of the war between France and Italy in 1859, he joined his old comrades of the Chasseurs d'Afrique and went with them to the front. At Solferino he was in the famous cavalry charge which penetrated the Austrian center and decided the battle. Holding his blade with his teeth he charged with his characteristic impetuosity, receiving for this service the Cross of the Legion of Honor, it being the first bestowed upon an American for military service.

General Kearny returned to the United States soon after the outbreak of the Civil War and tendered his services to the Government. They were at first rejected by the national authorities, but through New Jersey influence he was made brigadier general of Volunteers in 1861, and assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fair Oaks his timely arrival helped to change defeat into victory and his service continued brilliant through all the engagements in the Peninsula and with the Army of Virginia. He was raised to the command of a division in May, 1862, but before his commission as major general reached him he was killed while reconnoitering within Confederate lines near Chantilly, Va., September, 1862. His body was sent in under a flag of truce, and conveyed North. The burial place is in Trinity Churchyard, New York city. General Scott referred to him, General Kearny, as "the bravest man I ever knew and most perfect soldier."

B. FRANK GREEN.

GERMAN ARMY A SHAM.

(Special Cable Despatch to the Sun.)

The London Times has been publishing a thoughtful series of expert articles on the German army maneuvers and remarkable conclusions are reached. The army is declared not to equal the repute wherein it is commonly held. The new German naval enthusiasm is damaging in its effect upon the army and the popular navy is now attracting officers more than the army, whose development has been starved by sheer lack of funds. The nation, moreover, is declared to be becoming less military and more commercial than formerly. The corps officers are less simple in their life and tastes and less exclusively professional than of old. Commerce is beginning to attract the class that hitherto regarded only the army as a career for a gentleman.

The army appears to have trained itself stale. The ceaseless round of intensive drilling has reduced it to a machine while individuality, freshness and initiative are crushed out. Secure in its self-confidence the army thinks there can be no difficulty in carry out military operations which the armies of other peoples have found impracticable. The cavalry is said to be equipped with out of date material and to have become slow and ineffective. The methods of firing in vogue appear so in-

ferior that the army can make no pretensions to measure itself against the French army apart from numbers and confidence. Its high state of organization does not present signs of superiority over the best foreign models and in some ways it does not rise above the level of the second rate.

NEITHER GERMAN NOR GERMANIZED.

(From the New York Mail.)

Is it the German navy that is in the Hudson to-day? One might so imagine from the fact that it is Secretary von Lengerke Meyer who reviews it, and Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus who commands it; supported on either side by Captain Winterhalter, of the Louisiana, and Captain Fechteler, of the South Carolina.

The illusion would be still more complete if Rear Admirals Schroeder, and Heilner, and Gottfried Blocklinger, and Albert Mertz were not unavoidably absent. But these distinguished naval commanders are not Germans. They are all Yankee tars of the most thoroughgoing American description, though their fathers may have been born on Thuringian hills or Pomeranian lowlands. As for von Lengerke Meyer, he is a Bostonian of pronounced codfish and pharisean antecedents.

Our Teutonically commanded warships are a new and striking proof of the absorptive magic of American air. The American Navy's strains of fighting blood go back not only to Leipzig, Koenigsgratz and Trafalgar, the Bon Homme Richard, Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, but to Actium and Salamis as well.

STATEMENT BY ADMIRAL CHADWICK.

New York, Oct. 29, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A statement has been widely circulated in the press that in the history, the Spanish-American War, of which I am the writer, I approve and commend the "loop" of the Brooklyn at Santiago.

I had prepared a denial which circumstances known to all caused, for the time, to be withheld. I now beg that you will publish this letter in order that it may be understood that I made no comment on this act. Nor is there in any part of the text of the work any expression of approval. Indeed a distinguished naval critic writes me: "To say that 'The loop' is described in the book as an admirable military maneuver," is not true; for no such expression occurs, nor any basis for such an expression." I remain, Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK.

NON-SMOKERS AS HIKERS.

4 Park street, Boston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May a mere "cit." raise a question of possible interest? Recently I heard a lecture on arctic with Peary by one of his men, and the statement was made that non-smokers were chosen by preference when selecting a crew: (1) Because if a confirmed smoker gets cut off from his baccy supplies he is unhappy himself and a depressor of his mates; (2) because he could not stand as much hardship. He made the statement also—adding "doubtless a coincidence"—that in a certain arduous hike the only ones in the company who went through without a breakdown were the six men who were non-smokers. (I quote from memory, and am not sure whether he referred to a single hike or to a whole trip. I inferred the latter, but will let it stand.) What is the Service experience?

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

EFFICIENCY VS. 100 PER CENT. ATTENDANCE.

Lieut. Comdr. Eckford C. de Kay, of the New York Naval Militia, military secretary to Governor Dix, has been making a study of how best to increase the attendance at drills and other duties, and at the same time increase the general efficiency of the state forces. He has prepared a plan to this end which includes a system of credits on a practical basis, and one calculated to interest the men more. Commander de Kay has gone to considerable pains in preparing his plan, which is deserving of careful consideration. We make the following extracts from the plan, which appears in full in The Bos'n's Call:

"In the regular establishments," says Commander de Kay, "attendance on the part of its personnel is their prime duty, and the consideration of business, social and family interests, so closely interwoven in the complexity of modern life, do not enter into competition with their military duties. The militiaman who has volunteered his services to his state and nation frequently finds that notwithstanding his interest and patriotic desire to perfect himself in the art of war, he is compelled to make a choice between his duty as he sees it to his military organization and his duty to the multiplicity of demands upon his time by reason of his activities as a citizen."

"We therefore have confronting us the problem of determining where to draw the line between efficiency and attendance. Must we hold to the theory that attendance is the main factor to be considered and make it the chief object to be sought after, on the grounds that an absentee is worse than a vacancy, or shall we attempt to devise some method of rating a man's efficiency which will determine his usefulness in case of necessity?"

"If we would attract and retain to the Militia a class of men who are intelligent, active and efficient, we must expect them to have other interests, by virtue of the very possession of these qualities, and our aim should be to illustrate this efficiency by recognition of duties performed, rather than place a premium on what in many instances may be only the perfunctory habit of a drone."

"The plan suggested is to credit a man with each duty performed, classifying the various duties according to their importance and value to the efficiency of the organization, giving a special medal in each unit to the man who gets the most credits, and other medals or privileges to those men who obtain 100 credits and over."

"As every organization expects many contributions of time and energy from its members over and above the schedule of ordered duties, it should reward this service by additional credits according to the importance of the duty. If the fixed yearly schedule of ordered duty upon which the 100 per cent. medals are now issued is taken and classified so as to result in 100 points of credit, the ancient and honorable 100 per cent. will be simulated and the extra duties will, upon proper certification, receive the recognition they have so long been denied."

Commander de Kay then submits the following schedule of credits: Twenty-five company drills at two credits each, 50; five regimental drills at three credits each, 15; one annual inspection, 5; one annual rifle practice, 10; one annual tour of ordered duty, 20. Total number of credits, 100. Should there be a greater or less number of company or regimental drills than chosen above, Commander de Kay points out that the commanding officer could alter the credits on other duties to make the total result 100.

He proposes the following credits for extra duty: To making a company rifle team, 2; a regimental rifle team, 5; a state rifle team, 10; to qualifying as sharpshooter,

2; as expert, 3; and as distinguished expert, 5; for each day's practice on state range after endorsement of ordnance officer, 1; for each day's practice in field work after endorsement of company officer, 1. "Bearing in mind at all times," says Commander de Kay in concluding his plan, "that the state demands a service of at least seventy per cent. of ordered duty in each year, before granting a full and honorable discharge, there would be small likelihood of an abuse of extra credits, even should an officer be over lenient in their certification. The above system would require no additional bookkeeping and its adoption is confidently urged as a remedy for many of our present losses by dropped and discharge."

Adjutant General Verbeek is so impressed with the plan set forth by Commander de Kay that it is understood he will publish it to the National Guard.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The German battleship Hessen was rammed on the night of Oct. 19 by the Norwegian steamship Argo. The damage to the battleship was very slight. The steamship's bow was crushed in, but she returned to Kiel unaided.

The new German super-Dreadnought Helgoland, while carrying out her trials in the Baltic, attained a speed of twenty-two knots. This is a record for the German Dreadnought fleet. Her contract speed was 20.5 knots.

According to the correspondent at Sebastopol of the Novoe Vremya, the damage sustained by the Russian battleship Panteleimon in grounding off Constanza is serious. Her sideplates have parted, the hull is indented, and the boilers displaced. The battleship Evstafi also grounded, but was floated off uninjured.

The British battleship King George V., launched at Portsmouth on Oct. 9 by Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, is the first of the capital ships of the 1910-1911 Navy Estimates to take the water. She has been a week less than nine months on the stocks. Her sister ships are the Centurion, to be launched on Nov. 18; the Ajax, to be launched in December; and the Audacious, to be launched in January, 1912. All these ships are to be completed for the pennant by the middle of January, 1913. The same estimates include a fifth heavy ship, the armored cruiser Queen Mary, which is to be launched in February, 1912. The King George V. is to have a displacement on trial of 24,000 tons; length between perpendiculars, 555 feet; length overall, 596 feet; beam, 89 feet. The engine power, with Parsons turbines, is variously stated as 29,000 or 31,000 s.h.p., but the designed speed is the same as that of all British battleships laid down since the Dreadnought, viz., twenty-one knots. The main armament, like that of the Orion, will consist of ten 13.5-inch guns of forty-five calibers, carried in pairs in turrets, all on the center line. There will be two turrets forward, two aft, and one amidships abaft the funnels. The second and fourth turrets being raised makes it possible for four heavy guns to be trained directly ahead or astern, while all the ten can be fired on either broadside. There will be three torpedo tubes of the 21-inch pattern. Like the Orion, the ship will have only one mast of the tripod type. The King George V., with ten 13.5-inch guns, each throwing a 1,250-pound shell, has a broadside of 12,500 pounds.

Sir William E. Smith, who entered the British naval service as a ropemaker's boy, and worked his way up through every grade, has been appointed Director of Naval Construction, succeeding Sir Philip Watts, the constructor of Dreadnoughts. Sir William is just over sixty years of age.

Fire broke out Oct. 22 on board the German cruiser Von der Tann at Kiel. It started in the tow, oil and alcohol storeroom and burned furiously for half an hour. The crew worked heroically in extinguishing the flames, and the damage to the cruiser is not great. It is supposed that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

The Herald reports from Lisbon Oct. 22, that "an attempt to save the Portuguese cruiser Sao Rafael, which was wrecked on the rocks near Villa do Conde, has been unavailing. All of the crew were rescued, but everything on board was lost. Fifty of the crew of the Sao Rafael swam ashore."

As the French battleship Suffren was preparing to leave Toulon Oct. 23, escaping steam overheated the partitions between the coal bunkers and the magazines, causing an outbreak of fire. The commander without delay flooded the magazines and extinguished the flames.

The commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion which wrecked the French battleship Liberté at Toulon on Sept. 25 has completed its report. The commission finds that the explosion was not the result of an outbreak of fire, but was due to the ignition of a cannon cartridge, although exactly what caused the ignition has not been established. The commission further finds that all the regulations were observed and that no one was to blame for the disaster. There was nothing, according to the commission's report, to show that the disaster was caused by "sabotage."

Seventy-one tons of B powder, such as may have caused the destruction of the battleship Liberté, were thrown into the sea at Toulon Oct. 22 while the populace and sailors cheered.

In a reconstruction of the British Cabinet Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, while Reginald McKenna lays down the Admiralty portfolio to assume the Home Secretaryship.

The Paris Matin states that in order to provide for the continual presence of a senior officer on board all large ships of the French fleet M. Delcassé has decided that a second commander is to be appointed on board all vessels over 9,000 tons.

Some students of naval ordnance have predicted that great changes will follow the introduction of 13.5-inch caliber guns into the interior of the gunnery turrets in the British navy and the gun-working chambers, magazines and shell rooms in their vicinity. It is said that the manufacturers of the 13.5-inch mountings have contrived to make the new mounting both light and compact, as well as strong, by ingenuity in design and research in the strength of metals; and if the trials taking place with H.M.S. Orion should prove that the new mountings are equal to all the strains that the large gun-charges impose upon them at the moment of firing, then much in regard to predicted difficulties will have been surmounted. The shell weighs 1,250 pounds, as against the 850 pounds of the 12-inch projectile; while the muzzle energy equals about 70,000 foot tons, as against the 48,000 foot tons of the 12-inch. These figures show the tremendous advance in gun power that the latest Dreadnought will possess as compared with her predecessors. The United Service Gazette reports that the trials of the Orion indicate the soundness of the work in the construction of the vessel, the tests having been exceedingly satisfactory. On her thirty hours' trial at 15,500 horsepower, the vessel exceeded expectations, her engines developing over the indicated power, while she attained a speed of 19.3 knots. On her eight hours' full-

power trial it is understood the engines developed slightly under the horsepower and speed anticipated, but despite this the trials are considered gratifying. It is stated that there was complete absence of vibration.

A new reading room was recently opened at the British Admiralty. The room accommodates between 50,000 and 60,000 volumes, chiefly of a technical character. Sir Inigo Thomas, Secretary to the Admiralty, said it was hoped that naval officers would make full use of the new reading room, the facilities of which it was proposed to extend to bona-fide students of naval subjects from among the general public. Admiral Custance said that the establishment of the reading room was only a part of the movement going on for broader naval study.

The naval court of inquiry held at Portsmouth on the collision between the White Star liner Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke on Sept. 20 is understood to have completely exonerated the commander of the Hawke on the ground that the cruiser was passing up the Solent from the Needles to Portsmouth and had the right of way. The liner Olympic, coming down Southampton Water and turning into the track of the Hawke, thus became the overtaking ship, in the opinion of the court, and forced the cruiser in the narrow fairway over to the Prince Consort buoy, outside which she dared not venture owing to the shoals. Diagrams produced at the inquiry showed that the Olympic bore down on the cruiser and that in passing her the liner increased her speed when her starboard quarter was abreast of the Hawke. It was argued that the suction drew the stem of the warship in under the Olympic's counter. It was stated that the Hawke did not change her course, and that no signals were given by the Olympic. The loss caused by the collision will be a heavy one to the White Star Line if it has to bear the burden, as, in addition to the repairing of the Olympic, which is expected to cost close to \$500,000, the liner has missed three round trips in the busy season, which would mean a loss of at least \$750,000.

The report on the health of the British navy for 1910 shows the lowest death rate on record, 3.15 per 1,000 among a total of 113,530 men. Ten years ago the death rate was 7.27; in 1890 it was 8.54; in 1880, 12.57, and in 1870, 19.6. In each of these years a considerable number of deaths was due to accident, but an analysis of the returns shows a gratifying decline in mortality from disease alone. Last year the rate was 2.14 per 1,000; in 1900 it was 4.96; in 1890, 4.14; in 1880, 4.62, and in 1870, 6.7. The total number of cases of disease and injury treated during the year was 74,233, giving a ratio of 653.86 per 1,000, a decrease of 42.51 as compared with the average ratio for the preceding five years. Invaliding shows a decrease of 3.45 per 1,000 in comparison with the average ratio for the preceding five years, and a decrease of 1.08 in final invalidings, the ratio of which is now 15.38 per 1,000. The ships on the Irregular List show the largest average number of men sick daily, viz., 41.8; the Home Station coming next with 36.58; East Indies, 26.39; China, 26.14; Australia, 25.29; Mediterranean, 24.9; Home Fleet, 24.11; Atlantic Fleet, 23.2; Cape of Good Hope, 22.82; North America and West Indies, 22.7. These figures show that what once were the most unhealthy stations, viz., the Cape and the West Coast of Africa and the West Indies are now the healthiest, while the Mediterranean and Australia are near the other end of the scale. Of the disease about which it is considered indelicate to write, during the year there was the appalling number of 13,402 cases, the average daily number of men ineffective through it being 880.33, and the total number of days' loss of service 321,323. There were 148 final invalidings and six deaths. The China Station bears the worst record, the ratio of cases being 154.37 per 1,000, followed by the Home Station with 143.57, while North America shows the lowest, with 81.56. The Australian Station shows a further decline to 103.27, which suggests, says the report, that legislative action has played a part in the improvement.

THE COLONIAL ARMY OF FRANCE.

Public interest in France has recently been focussed on the colonial army, as portions of this force have been employed in the recent campaign in Morocco. The French colonial possessions are 11,000,000 of square kilometers in area, and contain some 50,000,000 inhabitants. Not including Algeria and Tunis, which do not count as colonies, they are composed as follows: (1) Indo-China; (2) West Africa; (3) East Africa; (4) The Antilles; (5) the possessions in the Pacific (New Caledonia and Tahiti). The object of the colonial forces is to garrison and protect these colonies, and, in case of need, either to protect France or take part in overseas expeditions. These troops are independent of the rest of the French army and possess their own body of officers and their own administration, being but troops under the Colonial Office. They are composed partly of French (white) troops and partly of native levies. The white troops consist of infantry and artillery, of which an army corps (thirty-six battalions and three artillery regiments) is in France, garrisoned at Paris, Rochefort, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg and the remainder are in the colonies. With the exception of a few native troopers in West Africa, there is no cavalry. The total strength of the troops in the colonies is 54,000 men, of which 34,400 are natives and 19,600 whites. To these may be added a few troops of the regular French army belonging either to the Foreign Legion or to the Engineers. If to the above be added the native Algerian and Tunisian levies, a total of 100,000 men is reached. The native troops are partly obtained by conscription and partly by enlistment. There are a few native officers, but these never rise above the rank of Lieutenant and they are, even then, always considered as junior to the white officers. The native N.C.O.'s are obtained on the same system as that in vogue in the French army. A school for native N.C.O.'s was founded in Indo-China in 1906. The length of the tour of foreign service of the white troops varies from twenty months to three years in the case of the officers, and from twenty months to four years in the case of the N.C.O.'s and men. The most peculiar characteristic of this force is its subjection to two masters, the War Office and the Colonial Office. It is believed that this will shortly be altered, although no one can say which of the two will be the ultimate head. A further suggestion is that the Colonial and French armies should intermingle more. Colonel Mancin proposes that the colonies should be made to supply a greater proportion of levies than at present for their own defense, thereby releasing at least 30,000 French troops who would thus be able to fight in Europe. At present there is an experimental body of natives of Senegal, part of which has been on service in Morocco, which as far as is known has proved a success.

WAR DEPARTMENT, J.A. GENERAL.

Major Charles P. George, U.S.A., retired, claimed forage, etc., for private horses used by him in going two and a half miles to and from the New Mexico College of Agriculture, where he was on duty as professor. After a long review of the facts and the law J.A. General Crowder concludes: "Forage for private horses is not a part of the allowances to which an officer is entitled, irrespective of the duty to which he is assigned, and it has been decided by the Secretary of War that a retired officer detailed as professor at an educational institution is not an officer required to be mounted. I am, therefore, clearly of the opinion that the fact that the officer uses the horses in transportation between his quarters and the place where he performs his duty at the educational institution would not justify a holding that he is an officer required to be mounted, within the meaning of the statutes and regulations which entitle such officers to forage for their mounts, and that such use cannot be regarded as required for the performance of the duty to which he is assigned."

The J.A. General decides that the Catholic chapels erected on the reservations at Fort Leavenworth and Governors Island are entitled to be heated and lighted at the public expense, they standing on precisely the same footing, in so far as heating and lighting are concerned, as would a building erected by the Government for chapel purposes."

Capt. J. L. Jordan (Infantry), Q.M., claimed Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where the 18th Infantry had its permanent station, as his own station. It is held that his detail to the Q.M.D. severed his connection with the 18th Infantry and transferred him to Galveston, Texas, so that the cost of transporting a horse he bought at Franklin, Tenn., to his present station, Fort Huachuca, is to be computed from Galveston.

That the Act of March 3, 1911, which provides that hereafter all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of the Army shall be filled, first from West Point, second from enlisted men and third through a competitive examination does not apply to Philippine Scouts, Porto Rican Regiment and the Engineer Corps, is held in a decision by the War Department. The Judge Advocate General in discussing the point at issue says that the proviso in the Act of March 3, 1911, is a general statute and does not repeal by inference the special statute which governs the appointment of Philippine Scouts, Engineer officers and officers of the Porto Rican Regiment. It is a general rule that special statutes should be construed as exceptions to a general statute. It is evidently the intention of Congress to make the Act of March 3, 1911, to apply only to the Cavalry, Infantry, Field and Coast Artillery.

The attention of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. Charles E. Munroe in a paper read before the International Congress of Applied Chemists in London, 1909, to the effect that provision had been made to rework U.S. Navy smokeless powder every three years. This statement has tended to create an erroneous impression, particularly abroad, and to cast an exaggerated and unwarranted suspicion on American powder, which it is desired to correct. To understand the situation clearly it is necessary to state that smokeless powder for the U.S. Army and Navy is made under government specifications prepared by a joint board of Army and Navy officers from results obtained after years of experimentation and exhaustive tests by ordnance and chemical experts. Every effort has been made to improve the process of manufacture, and the bureau can state positively that the powder as now manufactured will, under normal conditions of storage, enjoy a life of from twelve to fifteen years, and possibly longer. The bureau now has powder in service which is from seven to twelve years old, and which is still in excellent condition as to stability. This powder was manufactured before certain improvements in the process of manufacture now in vogue were adopted. These improvements render certain a longer life of powder into the manufacture of which they have been introduced. The bureau has established a reworking plant for the purpose of reworking such powder as may prove unsatisfactory. By the use of this process powder which it is necessary to condemn for any reason can be made over into new powder of the best quality at a small cost, instead of being a total loss. At about the time Dr. Munroe was preparing the paper above mentioned the bureau made marked improvements in the process of manufacture of smokeless powder by the introduction of a stabilizer. This has been acknowledged by Dr. Munroe in a letter of Oct. 6, 1911, to Mr. H. F. Brown, of the Du Pont Powder Company, in which he says: "While my paper was being published such improvements were made in the manufacture and stabilization of the U.S. powder referred to as to greatly improve its keeping qualities. The experience of the users of this powder and the results of the tests made indicate that the powder as it is now and has been made for some years will enjoy a life of from twelve to fifteen years, and probably longer."

"Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., retired, who lost an arm at Tientsin and won a captaincy in Pekin, has seen a great deal of Yuan Shih Kai, who, according to the despatches, is now dictator in the Chinese Empire," says the New York Sun. "Major Leonard, who served for several years as Military Attaché to the American Legation at Pekin, has been trying since his retirement in September several court-martial cases, and came to New York to take part in one at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is going to practice law in Washington. 'Yuan's son used to come a great deal to my quarters in Pekin,' said Major Leonard. 'He spoke English fluently, but his father did not speak the language at all. For all that he seemed to have a great liking for Americans, and many of his adherents were men who had been educated in the United States. His is a very commanding personality, and if he were in the midst of a crowd of Chinese you would pick him out at once as the ablest man in the lot. He is very courageous, and when he was governor or viceroy he would not hesitate to stamp out disaffection even if it meant the death of 10,000 people. That he is a man of great sagacity and foresight was shown by the way in which he obeyed the orders from the throne in 1900 to march against Pekin and crush the foreigners who were cooped up there in the legation quarter. At that time there were only 1,800 of us, all told, and matters had become so desperate

with us when we were relieved that we had already drawn lots to see which would kill the women and children in case the Chinese army attacked us. Had Yuan come against us he could easily have exterminated us, as we wouldn't have had a show. Yuan was not afraid to lead such an attack, but he never reached Pekin. He marched his army up and down in Shantung Province, of which he was Governor, for a whole month. He could always report that he was actively in the field against the foreigners, but he was careful not to get near enough to us to attack us. Therefore when China decided it wanted peace the foreign governments had Yuan as the mediator, and the Dowager Empress thought so well of his services that he could have had anything he wished in China so long as she lived."

The committee of Congress investigating the methods of government workshops encountered during its meeting this week in the Chamber of Commerce some sharp criticisms from workmen belonging to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. According to F. W. Probert, a moulder, who is an officer of the Moulders' Union, the equipment of the Brooklyn Yard is about forty years behind the times. There is a system of scientific management now being employed in the yard, not the Taylor system, but Probert said the system wasn't needed. He argued that there could be greater production at the navy yard without additional cost if the men had the proper tools and the plant was up to date. "I have worked in many shops," Probert said, "but the sanitary conditions at the navy yard are—well, they're something awful. I have never seen anything like it, and I always say we are working for the richest boss in the world—the United States." Probert didn't believe that a system with a time clock was needed to make the men work. Other workmen said the same thing. In fact, the men do not favor systems. Another witness, Mr. Brumbacher, said that it was almost impossible to keep the employee from taking unnecessary risks. No matter what precautions were taken he usually would disregard them. Mr. Brumbacher knew of any number of cases where safety appliances were installed, yet the employee insisted upon not using them. Congressman Redfield, of the committee, who is an employer, upheld Mr. Brumbacher.

Some important experiments in combat firing are to be made under the direction of Major John F. O'Ryan, Field Art., N.G.N.Y., and Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav., who have been constituted a board for this purpose. The shooting will be done on the state camp ground near Peekskill, N.Y., in the near future, at silhouette targets. A provisional company of full war strength will perform the shooting, and the targets, which will all be in trenches, will be so controlled that they can be made to appear and disappear at will. This experiment promises to be of far-reaching importance in military marksmanship. Major O'Ryan, although a field artilleryman, and at no loss for work in his own arm of the Service, has been giving particular thought to possible improvement in rifle practice for some time. He contends that our present system of instruction is behind the times and needs to be developed along more practical lines. The men, it is contended, should be taught to shoot over a zone in which they must judge the distance themselves, instead of shooting from known distances at a staked out firing line. Major O'Ryan also believes in having men shoot over a rough ground, as well as on a level plain, in order to bring men more to the conditions they would be apt to meet in active service and make soldiers more self-reliant in handling the rifle than they are at present. It is the practical training of an entire command, rather than a few crack shots, at known distances, that Major O'Ryan hopes to be able to bring about with the assistance of Captain Andrews.

In connection with the letter from Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., appearing on page 276 of this issue, it is worthy of note that in his book on the Spanish War the Admiral refrains from all discussion of the loop, whether good or bad, an exhibition of very good taste, indeed, which will commend itself greatly to those who scarcely believed that in a dozen years the partisan heat developed by that war should so abate as to permit a comprehensive history of it to be written by one of the active participants and a zealous champion of one of the chief figures in the leading controversy without a raking up of the old embers of a disagreeable dispute. Even the references in the volume to the danger to the Texas by the turning of the Brooklyn scarcely amount to a criticism of the latter's course. On the contrary, if there was any disposition to show that the Brooklyn avoided danger, it is strange that Admiral Chadwick takes pains to point out that in making her turn to the southward, or the loop, the Brooklyn fell within the effective range of the Spanish shells that passed harmlessly over the ships in close action, as Admiral R. D. Evans, then captain, reported, his language being quoted in this volume as follows: "The ships in close action escaped with but three hits, whereas the Brooklyn at the greater distance, by reason of her turn to the southward, was hit many times."

The nearest to what may be twisted by some persons into an approval of the loop of the Brooklyn is found on page 143, Vol. II., where Admiral Chadwick analyzes the reasoning of the Spaniards as they came out of the harbor: "It was thought [by the Spaniards] if the Brooklyn should be placed hors de combat and the Spanish squadron escaped the fire of the slower battleships comparatively unharmed, a free road would be opened toward Cienfuegos, and there would be only the New York to pursue them with any such speed as they supposed themselves to possess. The reasoning was in a general way sound. Things worked otherwise through the defective speed of the Spanish ships and through their failure while in Santiago to tear out and throw overboard all woodwork it was possible to destroy." Here, however, it is only vaguely suggested that the best course for the Brooklyn to pursue was to hold herself in condition to keep up the pursuit and let the battleships do the close work near the harbor mouth; but since the Spaniards were the sole judges of what their intentions were when they issued from the harbor, and they have officially gone on record as stating that they wished to ram the Brooklyn, and thus remove from the pursuit the swiftest of the American ships, Admiral Chadwick perhaps deemed it a sufficient vindication of the Brook-

lyn's loop to state what the reasoning of the Spaniards was as they steered for Commodore Schley's flagship.

Official despatches received Nov. 3 by the Department of State report that while the rebels recaptured Hankow railway station Tuesday, Oct. 31, it has since been retaken by the imperialists, who are reported to have massacred Chinese men, women and children. The rebels have captured the capital of Anhui. Yin Chang returned Nov. 3 to replace Prince Tsai Tao as chief of staff. The Assembly has decided to adopt the British constitution as a model. It is further reported that at a conference Nov. 3 between the Assembly and the Cabinet Prince Ching agreed to recommend to the Throne that all laws opposed to constitutional methods be annulled; that provincial assemblies have authority co-ordinate with administrative officers; that elections for a Parliament be held immediately; that a scheme be prepared for the support of banner men, the banners to be dissolved, which means that Manchu pensions will be withdrawn; that Manchus adopt Chinese surnames, and that no further military measures are to be taken against the revolutionists.

During the War of 1812 the U.S. frigate Essex was destroyed in Valparaiso, Chili, but a cutter was saved from the doomed war vessel. Lieut. J. M. Ropes, of Albany, N.Y., who was formerly the commander of H Company, Naval Brigade, of Massachusetts, came into possession of this cutter and has given it to the company, with the complete history of the destroyed frigate. The cutter has been launched and found to be in excellent condition. It is made of mahogany, and, although light and necessarily fragile, has retained its speed and grace through one hundred years. The officers of H Company maintained that it is much better made, much more graceful and capable of more speed than the cutter of to-day.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and members of that committee will sail from New York on Nov. 9 for the Panama Canal Zone. Seventeen of the twenty-one members of the committee have advised Mr. Fitzgerald of their intention of making the trip, and he is anxious to have all the members go. On the return trip they will stop at Havana to inspect the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine. Secretary Stimson has asked for a supplemental appropriation of \$250,000 to complete the work of raising the wreck.

The claim of Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., to \$150,000 damages, because he thought the Government had appropriated his patent to prevent flares in the turrets of battleships, was dismissed on Oct. 30 by the Court of Claims at Washington, D.C. The court declined to recognize the claim. The patent gas-ejector was offered to the Navy in 1904, and it was determined then to leave the settlement of the patent question to the court. Captain Knapp secured patents in 1905, but doubt was expressed by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy as to their validity. The decision of Oct. 30 was based on a report of Navy experts who made an exhaustive investigation.

Drydock No. 4, in the New York Yard, will be ready to take a ship by Jan. 1, 1912, judging by the present progress of the work. The dock will be large enough to handle any ship now under consideration. When completed it will cost about \$2,500,000. No other work undertaken by the Navy has been done under such adverse conditions. Two contractors failed in an effort to build the dock. One of the chief causes of the delay and the failure of the contractors was the character of the soil in which the dock was built.

The movement in Salt Lake City to induce the Government to make of Fort Douglas a brigade post has the energetic backing of civic, municipal and private organizations, as well as the public at large. The Congressional delegation has pledged its support. Committees are preparing exhaustive reports and figures for presentation to the War Department to show that the location is the best west of the Missouri River.

The Chinese district at Manila, P.I., on Nov. 2 was swept by fire, with a loss of more than \$1,000,000. At noon the fire threatened to destroy the commercial center of the city, and the 20th U.S. Infantry, with General Funston in charge, was called out to assist the fire fighters. The work of the soldiers saved the day, and the fire was under control early in the afternoon.

President Taft has approved the recommendation of the Navy Department for the dismissal of Midshipman Seacord Roberts, of Illinois, of the Naval Academy Third Class, from the naval service for violation of the regulations at Bancroft Hall at the Naval Academy. Roberts is the fourth midshipman to be dismissed within the last few weeks for breaches of discipline.

On Nov. 11 contracts will be let by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for two important buildings at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station. One contract calls for the construction of the administration building within twelve months at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, and the other for the general storehouse within fifteen months at a cost not to exceed \$100,000.

Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, was paid \$163.35 for exercising higher command. The Auditor stopped this against the accounts of Major Sniffen, paymaster, and Captain Lemly refunded. The Comptroller now decides that Captain Lemly is entitled to reimbursement of the amount claimed, \$163.35, and this is allowed.

The annual meeting of the Naval History Society will be held at the rooms of the secretary, Mr. Neeser, 247 Fifth avenue, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 7, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The monitors Monterey and Monadnock have been ordered from Manila Bay to Chinese waters. Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., Oct. 28 left Manila for Shanghai on board the Rainbow.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. J. L. Purcell, U.S.N., who was retired from Oct. 23, 1911, was an extra number in his grade, being advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. His retirement causes no promotion. He was born in New Jersey, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 29, 1873, and was commissioned midshipman June 16, 1881. During his service he was in the old Constellation, Trenton and Quinnebaug, Minnesota and Jamestown to November, 1882. He was in the coast survey and North Alaska exploring expedition from August, 1883, to July, 1887, and was next in the Nipsic to October, 1890. He received recognition by the Navy Department for his efficient services on the North Alaska exploring expedition, and was commended in a special report of Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, U.S.N., for meritorious service in Apia, Samoa, March 15, 1889, during the great hurricane there. Other vessels he served in included the Minnesota, Essex, Atlanta, Amphitrite, Vermont, and during the war with Spain he was in command of the gunboat Osceola, on the Atlantic coast, and was next in command of the Zafiro, on the Asiatic Station. He was also in command of the Mohican, was inspector of the Eighth Lighthouse District and was in command of the Paducah and Lancaster, the latter being his last assignment.

It is understood that Col. H. S. Bishop, attached to the 15th U.S. Cavalry, has reconsidered his determination to apply for retirement.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Anne Newell Sloane, daughter of Asst. Engr. John David Sloane, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sloane, became the bride of Dwight Edwards Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Robinson, of New York, in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1911. The bride, who is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Harmon Newell, U.S.N., was attended by her aunt, Mrs. Watson Malone, as matron of honor, and by Miss Edith Thurston, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Margaret Tucker, of Albany; Miss Nora Shields, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Philip Reese, of Baltimore. The bridegroom had Henry Sheldon for his best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Henry Mustin, U.S.N., of League Island; Herbert G. Ogden, of New York; Reginald E. Wigham and Gilbert M. Tucker, of Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Holley, of Allenville, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruby, to Lieut. Thomas A. Terry, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place early in December.

Miss Virginia Winslow, daughter of Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow, was married in the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1911, to Mr. Edward Albert Smith, of Chicago, a bond broker. Soon after his graduation from Cornell University, Mr. Smith met in the West Miss Winslow, who was at Smith College. Their engagement was announced not long afterward. The bride wore a gown of white satin and duchess point lace trimmed with pearls, and carried a great bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. She was attended by two little flower girls, Catherine Phelan, of New Bedford, and Adelaide Homer, of Boston. The Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, rector of St. Paul's, performed the ceremony. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Smith left Boston for New York. They will go to Europe for a few weeks.

First Lieut. Allan C. McBride, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Mary Avis Halbert, daughter of Mr. John C. Halbert, of Glen Arm, Baltimore county, Md., were quietly married at the home of the bride Oct. 21, 1911, by Rev. J. J. Ringer, of Perry Hall, Baltimore county. The bride is a graduate of St. Mary's Seminary, St. Mary's county.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Eileen Benton to Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, 5th U.S. Field Art., stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., was a surprising feature of the delightful card party given on the afternoon of Oct. 26 by Mrs. John L. Clem, jr., at San Antonio, Texas, in honor of Miss Benton. The card rooms were bright with roses, chrysanthemums and ferns, a yellow and green motif being effectively carried out. Following the game of five hundred a three-course luncheon was served. The wedding will take place in January. Miss Benton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Benton, of San Antonio, Texas.

The marriage of Lieut. John D. Burnett, jr., 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion Gibbs took place Oct. 25, 1911, at six p.m., at the home of the bride, 905 Mason street, San Antonio, Texas. Chaplain Barton W. Perry, 3d U.S. Field Art., performed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett spent their honeymoon as guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Danforth at Ingleside, and are at home since Nov. 1 at Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieutenant Burnett is from one of the most prominent Alabama families, and is a member of the 1904 graduating class of West Point. The bride is the attractive daughter of Col. C. C. Gibbs, and is a popular member of San Antonio and post society. The wedding took place at a date several months earlier than was originally intended because the regiment of which Lieutenant Johnson is a member has been ordered away from San Antonio.

In our issue of Oct. 21, page 214, we briefly mentioned the marriage of Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Gertrude E. Jenner, daughter of the late Judge John W. Jenner, at Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1911. The following are additional details. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Yellow was the predominating color used in the decorating scheme. Yellow chrysanthemums and yellow dahlias were used in every conceivable way, with Southern smilax and ferns as a background. American flags were also used in profusion, a small flag being given as favors to all the guests. There was an appropriate musical program. The ribbon bearers were Miss Elizabeth Weldon, a cousin of the groom, and Miss Mary Dann, a niece of the bride. They were followed by the little flower girl, Miss Mary McConnell, a niece of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Crawford. Rev. B. G. Mattson, pastor of the First Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. Major F. W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man, and the pretty ring service was used. The bride wore a handsome gown of meteor satin, trimmed in rose point and duchess lace, with pearl trimming and fringe. The bridal veil was caught coronet fashion with orange blossoms, and a huge shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley was carried. The only ornament of the bride was a beautiful diamond necklace, the gift of the groom. Yellow candles and a large centerpiece of yellow chrysanthemums were used with pretty effect at the bride's table, at which were

seated the bride and groom, the maid of honor and the best man and near relatives of the bride and groom, covers being laid for twenty-one. The bride's gifts to her attendants were very pretty gold bar pins. Two hundred guests attended, and in serving the wedding supper the yellow color scheme was cleverly carried out. Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm left at 10:30 for San Francisco, en route to Manila, the bride wearing a beautiful dark blue traveling suit, with blue chiffon waist and blue velvet hat. "Miss Jenner is a well known and charming young woman," writes a correspondent, "and a graduate of the local high school, later attending Vassar College and graduating from Oberlin College."

Mrs. Henry Moses Phillips announces the marriage of her sister, Edith Alexander Fairbairn, to Capt. Cecil Stewart, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1911, at 451 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Louise Allen, daughter of Mrs. C. V. Allen, of Ohio, and sister of Lieut. C. M. Allen, 5th Field Art., to Capt. Ernest Van Dyke Murphy, 18th U.S. Inf., took place Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at the quarters of Lieutenant Allen at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Chaplain Andrew Murphy, 5th Art., officiating. The house was beautifully decorated in green, with touches of the Infantry and Artillery colors, white and red. The front alcove was banked with palms and ferns, and a shell-like arrangement of green vines extended from the back out over the heads of the wedding party. To the sides were huge bowls of red roses. Five little white-gowned girls, Josephine Blanchard, Alice Bernheim, Anne Bishop, Elizabeth Gregg and Evelyn Comstock, held the ribbons for the bridal party. Miss Betty Case, gown in white, with a huge arm bouquet of red roses, was maid of honor, followed by the bride on the arm of her brother, Lieutenant Allen. They were met at the alcove by Captain Murphy and his best man, Lieut. B. F. Miller, 27th U.S. Inf., both in full dress uniform. The bride's gown was of white satin en train, draped in rose point lace. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms. On her arm was a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The whole post was present, and crowded to voice best wishes for bride and groom, both of whom have been most popular here in our garrison. The bride cut the cake with the groom's sword, and all the usual Army customs were observed. Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Moore assisted Mrs. Allen in serving. The wedding bouquet was caught by Miss Evelyn Bailey. The newly married couple stole a march on the guests, and, slipping out of a rear door, took a train for Chicago, and from there to Atlantic City and New York, before finally going to Concord, N.H., their future home, where Captain Murphy has a detail with the Militia of New Hampshire.

The engagement of Miss Lucy Lee Briscoe, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John P. Briscoe, of Prince Frederick, Md., to Ensign Forney Moore Knox, U.S.N., has been announced. The wedding will be in December. Miss Briscoe is the sister-in-law of Lieut. W. S. Pye, U.S.N.

A pretty wedding took place Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1911, at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Pratt, Honolulu, I.T., when Miss Susana Theresa Gundlach, of Spokane, Wash., and Lieut. Gerald Augustus Johnson, U.S.M.C., were united in marriage. The prospective bride, who arrived that afternoon on the Makura, was met at the steamer by the groom and Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt and motored to their pretty Waikiki home, where the ceremony took place. Only brother-officers of the U.S. Navy and their wives were invited. The color scheme was white and green. The ceremony was performed at six o'clock by Canon Osborne, of St. Clement's Episcopal Church. "The home where the wedding took place is ideally situated on the seashore," says the Honolulu Bulletin. "The bride and groom stood before the west bow window, and as the minister pronounced them man and wife the sun 'dipped its colors' and one of the most glorious tropical sunsets was witnessed. The spectacular effect inspired those present with wonder and admiration—the radiance flooded the room and seemed to be an 'omen' for the future happiness of the young couple. Immediately after the ceremony a buffet supper was served, and numerous toasts were made to the welfare of Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson. The bride looked exceedingly pretty as she cut the bride's cake, and her wedding gown of white satin, veiled in chiffon, with trimming of Brussels lace, was very becoming. Among those who witnessed the pretty nuptials were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter Cowles, Major and Mrs. W. C. Neville, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marx, Paymr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross S. Kingsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Roy F. Smith, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Edith Cowles, Miss Helen Rockwell, Miss Katherine Stephens, Lieut. Leo Salm, Lieut. E. A. Blair and others."

Miss Muriel Jerrold Kelley, daughter of Comdr. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U.S.N., was married to Samuel Stansbury Brady, of Baltimore, at Trinity Church, York Harbor, Me., Nov. 1, 1911, by the Very Rev. Frank L. Vernon, dean of St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Nathalie Jerrold Kelley, and the best man was the bridegroom's brother, A. S. A. Brady. The bride was given in marriage by her father. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride, the Orchards. Guests were present from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Salem, Philadelphia and Portland.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., who died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1911, had a highly creditable service. He was born in the District of Columbia and appointed from Maryland to the Naval Academy as an acting midshipman Nov. 22, 1859. He was promoted to ensign May 28, 1863; attached to the steam sloop Tuscarora and the steam sloop Shenandoah of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron from 1863-5, and was at the evacuation of Charleston with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, taking part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was twice recommended by boards of admirals to be advanced in grade for gallantry on shore during the second attack. He was commissioned lieutenant Nov. 10, 1866. While on the steam sloop Hartford, flagship of the East India Squadron, 1865-8, he was in a skirmish with savages on the island of Formosa, and mentioned twice in Squadron General Orders for bravery. The Hartford at that time was the flagship of Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, who had gone to the Japanese coast and had anchored in a somewhat rough and unsafe roadstead, off the mouth of the Osaka River, which he was desirous of entering. The river was closed by a sandbar thrown up by a violent storm. Tired out in waiting for the water to calm he set out on Jan. 11, 1868, accompanied by his flag officer, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Reed, and thirteen sailors in a barge of the

Hartford to enter the river. The boat was capsized at the entrance of the Osaka, and the rear admiral, the lieutenant commander, and ten of the sailors were drowned. Lieutenant Sands witnessed the accident from the deck of the Hartford, and without hesitation ordered a boat lowered, and he made a dash into the raging sea to the aid of the capsized men, but could not reach the officers in time, but did succeed in saving three of the sailors. Lieutenant Sands was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander March 12, 1868. Among other duties he served on the Richmond, European Squadron, 1869-70; California, flagship, Pacific Fleet, 1871-2; in the Hydrographic Office, 1873-4; on the Minnesota, 1875-6; at the navy yard, New York, 1876-80, and on special duty in Washington, 1880-2. He was promoted to commander in November, 1880, and was commanding the Iroquois on the Pacific Station, 1882-4, and was at the navy yard, Washington, 1884-6. He was commanding the Monongahela at Callao, Peru, March, 1891, to November, 1892; was at the navy yard, Washington, November, 1892, to May, 1893, and was equipment officer at the navy yard, Boston, May 1893-5. He was commissioned captain in September, 1894, and was captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., in May, 1895; commanding the Columbia, September, 1895-8, and was assigned to duty as governor of the Naval Home, Aug. 30, 1898. After being made rear admiral April 11, 1902, he was in the latter part of the year assigned to command the coast squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, and was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, July 1, 1905, and had ably administered its affairs. He was retired for age July 12, 1907. Since his retirement Rear Admiral Sands has lived in Washington. His widow, two sons and four daughters survive him, and also a brother, Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, Cavalry, U.S.A. The funeral of Rear Admiral Sands was held in Washington Oct. 30 with military honors. The service was held at St. Matthew's Catholic Church. The honorary pallbearers were Chief Justice Edward D. White, U.S. Supreme Court; Charles J. Bonaparte, former Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N.; Gen. Robert S. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson; Capt. John H. Gibbons; Rear Admirals Charles E. Clark, Charles D. Sigbee, and Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; Capt. William F. Maxwell and Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, jr., U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Clifford Hardy West, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, 1911. He was born in Brooklyn in 1846, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. He saw service in many parts of the world. From 1867 to 1870 he served on the frigate Minnesota, the storeship Guard, the sloop Ticonderoga and the frigate Franklin under Admiral Farragut. He was Chief Signal Officer of the Navy Department from 1870 to 1871, and master of the steam sloop Wyoming in the West Indies during the trouble with Spain over filibusters. He was made a lieutenant in 1871, and in 1883 acted as executive officer of the Alliance in the search for Lieutenant De Long on the east coast of Greenland, Iceland and Spitzbergen. He was made a lieutenant commander in 1888, and served in lighthouse duty till 1886. In 1896 he was commissioned commander, and an aid to Rear Admiral Siciard at the navy yard in New York. He commanded the Princeton in the Spanish War, and in the operations against the insurgents in the Philippines after the war. He was made a captain in 1901 and a rear admiral on the retired list in June, 1902. He was unmarried.

Brig. Gen. P. Henry Ray, U.S.A., retired, who died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1911, was a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish Wars and was also prominent in Polar exploration. He was born in Wisconsin May 8, 1842, and joined the Army as a private in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry May 7, 1861. He later joined the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was subsequently promoted to corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. He was appointed second lieutenant, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, July 13, 1863, and was promoted captain the following year. He was appointed a captain in the 6th U.S. Veteran Infantry in August, 1865, and a second lieutenant in the 33d U.S. Infantry March 7, 1867. He was transferred to the 8th Infantry in May, 1869, and reached the grade of major in that regiment March 2, 1899. In May, 1898, he was appointed colonel of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 7th Infantry, Dec. 8, 1901, was transferred to the 8th Infantry the following May and was promoted colonel, 4th Infantry, Aug. 12, 1903. He was retired for age May 8, 1906, and was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list May 8, 1906. During his active career in the Army General Ray served in the Sioux and Apache Indian campaigns, and in 1881 assumed command of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska. The expedition did not return until October, 1883, and in that time had traversed more than one thousand miles with dogs and sled over an unexplored region. The expedition was responsible for the discovery of, and also partly explored, the Meade River and picked up Lieutenant Schwatka and his party. In 1897 and 1898 General (then Colonel) Ray at Fort Yukon and on the Yukon River seized without authority all caches of food on the Yukon River, and during the winter fed destitute and starving persons who were fleeing from Dawson. General Ray took possession of Manzanillo, Cuba, in October, 1898, upon its evacuation by the Spanish army. From 1899 to 1900 he was in command of troops in North Alaska and governed that region previous to the establishment of civil law. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., Society of Foreign Wars, the Royal and National Geographical Societies and the Army and Navy Club.

Dr. Thomas Grover Herron, father of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., died at Linwood Heights, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1911.

The infant son of Lieut. Theodore A. Kittinger, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1911.

Mrs. Mary Seaman Truslow Hyde, mother of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at her late residence, 41 East Seventy-fourth street, New York city, Oct. 18, 1911. The interment was at Woodlawn.

The Rev. John Joseph Reed, D.D., father of Capt. William L. Reed, 8th U.S. Inf., died at Englewood, N.J., Oct. 22, 1911.

Dr. O. H. Mann, father of Mrs. Frost, wife of Major A. S. Frost, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly of heart failure at his summer home near Pine Grove, Mich., Oct. 23, 1911. Dr. Mann was long a prominent figure in Evanston, Ill., of which place he was the last village president and first mayor, being elected to those offices three times consecutively. During his later years he retired from public activities and spent most of his time upon a ranch in South Dakota and a fruit farm in Michigan. His funeral was held at the masonic temple, Evanston, Ill., Oct. 27.

Second Lieut. William G. Motlow, U.S.A., retired, who died at the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington on Oct. 12, was born in Tennessee on

Dec. 17, 1878. He was appointed to the U.S.M.A. on June 18, 1897, but only remained until the following January. He returned to the Military Academy again in June, 1899, where he was a cadet for two years. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 24th Infantry in 1903, was transferred to the 1st Infantry in 1905, and was placed on the retired list on June 1, 1909, for disability incident to the Service. He was a brother of 1st Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, Coast Art.

Mr. Alexander Montgomery Stuart, father of Capt. E. A. Stuart, 2d U.S. Field Art., and of Mrs. Hacker, wife of Capt. T. B. Hacker, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., died at Johnson City, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1911.

William W. Hurlburt, brother of the wife of Brig. Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., 3d, died at Wapping, Conn., Oct. 30, 1911.

Mrs. Margaret Mütter Blount de Mille, widow of Major William E. de Mille, C.S.A., of Washington, N.C., died at the home of her son-in-law, Brig. Gen. John Pitman, U.S.A., Orange, N.J., Oct. 30, 1911.

Mrs. Margaret Z. Very, widow of Lieut. E. W. Very, U.S.N., died suddenly at her home, 137 Gramercy Park, New York city, Oct. 26, 1911, of heart disease. Mrs. Very was nearly sixty years old, and was formerly Margaret Zealan, of Virginia, daughter of a naval family.

Pay Dir. Robert Patton Lisle, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 30, 1911, from heart disease. He entered the Service as an acting assistant paymaster Nov. 2, 1863. During the Civil War he was on special duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and in the monitor Canonius, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He subsequently served on various vessels in the West Indies, Pacific and European stations and at various shore stations. He had close on fifteen years' sea service and a little over twenty-one years of shore duty. He was in charge of Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa., April, 1900-October, 1903, this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy Nov. 3, 1903, on his own application, upon the completion of forty years' service, and as pay director, with rank of rear admiral.

Miss Alice Grosvenor Fessenden, only daughter of the late Major J. A. Fessenden, U.S.A., died at Asheville, N.C., Oct. 23, 1911.

In the Pittsfield Journal, Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1911, in an interesting sketch of the life of the late Commo. Holland N. Stevenson, U.S.N., retired, whose death we noted in our issue of Oct. 7, page 153. The Journal says, in part: "He saw, during his time of service, the recognition of the Engineer Corps when they were granted equal title with line officers, by the Personnel bill of 1899. His services covered eighteen years at sea, twenty-one on shore duty, and six years on the retired list. During the different cruises he saw many parts of the world. It was his pleasure to take an interest in these different countries and become informed in regard to their history, habits and lives of the people. It was equally his pleasure to write to his friends and relatives of what he saw and learned on these journeys. Many of his letters have been preserved and are interesting reading in the light of the growth and changes which have occurred since they were written. Commodore Stevenson made his home residence with his mother at Cambridge, N.Y., until she removed to Pittsfield in 1876. He then became a resident of Pittsfield and his name was on the voters' list for thirty years. In 1907 he changed his residence to San Francisco. He was married in San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1904, to Gertrude Livingston of that city. He is survived by his wife, and the following brothers and sisters: J. M. Stevenson, W. C. Stevenson, Mrs. Jean S. March, and Mrs. Eliza S. Lane, of Pittsfield, Edward P. Stevenson, of Lee, Mass., and McLaren Stevenson, of Bridgeport, Conn. The funeral services were held in San Francisco. In accordance with his wishes the remains were cremated and the ashes placed in the family burying lot in Woodland Cemetery, at Cambridge, N.Y.

First Sergt. H. H. Gardner, retired, died on Oct. 19, 1911, in the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth. He began his military career in the 6th U.S. Cavalry, and the greater part of his service was in that organization. He took part in the battle of San Juan Hill, and later participated in the Philippine Insurrection. He was retired on Jan. 2, 1901, while a member of Troop K, 13th Cav.

Chief Mach. John Dexter, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, New York, Nov. 2, 1911. He was born in Massachusetts Nov. 15, 1860, and was appointed a (warrant) machinist in the Navy Aug. 23, 1899, after ten years and two months service as an enlisted man; was serving in New York Navy Yard at the time of his death. He had been under treatment at the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., since Sept. 15, 1911.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. B. CARR.

East Georgia, Vt., Oct. 30, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Relative to my brother's death, Capt. W. B. Carr, 6th Field Art., at Fort Leavenworth Oct. 18, I feel it my duty, after such a widespread circulation of false reports by the press of the country, to enter a denial of all such reports as to the cause of suicide or other manner of death. I have seen all parties having close relations with my brother and know that other than the fact that he was shot, all press reports had no fact to base the publications.

My visit to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of accompanying the remains to the deceased's home was marked by so many kind words, deeds and floral tokens of remembrance that there could be no doubt as to the high regard in which he was held by his associates and comrades. I wish this to be published in your paper as an acknowledgment of our appreciation to all who knew my brother and believed in his many high qualities.

DEAN O. CARR.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, D. Pratt Mannix, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. D. Pratt Mannix, jr., U.S.N.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Seville, New York city, include Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnall, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yarnall, from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Frederic D. Evans, wife of Major Evans, 17th U.S. Inf., is the guest of Mrs. Dwight P. Clapp, 161 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Danes, widow of Major Henry C. Danes, Coast Art., U.S.A., left for San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 2. Her address will be Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. Lawrence Bruff, wife of the late Colonel Bruff, and Miss Mary B. North, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gordon at West Point on Saturday of last week.

Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., are at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Gen. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, completed the ninety-mile test ride on Oct. 26.

Mrs. Taylor, widow of Major Alfred Taylor, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., and is at her home on O street.

Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimball sailed from New York Oct. 30 for the Azores and the Mediterranean.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., is attending L'Ecole de L'Intendance, Paris, France, and is located at No. 1 rue d'Obligado.

Mrs. Washington, widow of Paymaster Washington, U.S.N., will spend the winter at 818 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

A son, William Farmer Morrison, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 29, 1911.

Lieut. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A., sailed on the Mauretania Nov. 1 for Abyssinia, Africa, as the naturalist of the Childs Frick expedition.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, 28th U.S. Inf., have taken an apartment at Haddon Hall, 137th street and Riverside Drive, New York city.

Capt. James B. Mitchell, U.S.A., assigned as inspector of instruction for the Coast Artillery Corps of New York National Guard, has begun his lectures to officers.

Gen. B. C. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Lockwood are at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, from their home in Detroit, Mich., to spend the winter.

Lieut. Frank C. Griffith, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., has left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will sail from New York next week for Porto Rico, where his station will be at Henry Barracks.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Selfridge have closed their villa in Jamestown and were on Oct. 31 at the Lafarge Cottage, in Newport, before returning to Washington.

Mrs. Phister, widow of Col. Nat P. Phister, U.S.A., has purchased a home on Spruce street, Inglewood, Cal., eight miles from Los Angeles. Inglewood car, Rondono Beach line, Kelso street station.

Comdr. and Mrs. George F. Cooper have taken an apartment at the Schuyler, 57 West Forty-fifth street, New York, for the winter. Commander Cooper is in charge of the electrical school at the navy yard.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John D. Adams, U.S.N., have taken the Bishop house on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., for the season. Their young daughter, Miss Edmonia Adams, is a debutante this season.

Mrs. Archie Miller, wife of Captain Miller, 6th Cav., U.S.A., and small son, who have spent the past six weeks at Atlantic City, are now visiting Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Whitside, at Florence Court, Washington.

Mrs. D. L. Howell, wife of Col. D. L. Howell, 19th U.S. Inf., and niece, Miss Mary Howell, of Boston, will sail on the Mongolia Nov. 7 for Japan and China, and will then join Colonel Howell in Manila, returning in the spring through Europe.

Mrs. Southerland has rented her house at 1921 N street, Washington, D.C., for the winter and taken an apartment at The Connecticut, which she will occupy during the absence of Rear Admiral Southerland, who is in command of the Second Division, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. Edward C. Carpenter, U.S.A., of the Division of Militia Affairs, at Washington, and in charge of the equipment of armories of the Militia Coast Artillery Corps, has visited the armories of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in New York city, on an inspection tour.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division, has issued invitations to the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, New York city, on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 5, at three o'clock for the annual commemorative service by the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the state of New York, and the Military Society of the War of 1812.

The committee in charge of mission work among the Eskimos at Cape York has refused to accept the proceeds of the lecture which Dr. Frederick A. Cook delivered at Copenhagen, Denmark, Oct. 24. Dr. Cook, who met with a hostile reception, announced before leaving for Hamburg that he desired to present the money to the Eskimos.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., detailed by the War Department as inspector-instructor for the Infantry of New York, visited the 14th Regiment on the night of Oct. 30 in connection with the inauguration of a systematic and progressive course of instruction for officers in regimental schools. The Captain has also been visiting other regiments.

The Misses Noyes entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club, of California, at their home in Spruce street, Berkeley, last week. The afternoon was spent playing five hundred, the prize-winners being Miss Delia Comba and Miss Welch. The house was decorated in an exceptionally pretty manner; in the dining room the table decorations, favors, etc., were all pertaining to Halloween. Witches, black cats, and pumpkin faces were arranged in a most artistic way and at either end of the table were pumpkins which had been hollowed out and filled with the season's fruit. A very dainty repast was served.

A large room in the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association Building in Newport, R.I., has recently been furnished by the Galahad Club, of Trinity Church, Newport, in memory of Sherman Mayer Nason, who while a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy lost his life in an effort to save a young woman from drowning on June 28, 1910. Two rooms have been furnished by Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, one in memory of S. Nicholson Kane, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who served as a lieutenant during the Spanish-American War, and the other in memory of Woodbury Kane, a captain in the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry.

The officers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac for 1911-12 are: President, Col. Andrew Cowan; vice-presidents, 1st Corps, Gen. Thomas R. Matthews; 2d Corps, Major Andrew H. Embler; 3d Corps, Capt. Isaac P. Gragg; 5th Corps, Gen. Thomas Sherwin; 6th Corps, Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes; 9th Corps, Col. George H. Patrick; 10th Corps, Gen. Edwin S. Greeley; 11th Corps, Gen. John T. Lockman; 12th Corps, Lieut. B. Ray Phelon; 18th Corps, Col. Louis L. Robbins; 22d Corps, Major Charles G. Davis; Artillery, Sergt. A. S. Perham; General Staff, Major Edward S. Preston; Signal Corps, Sergt. Henry J. Bardwell; Secretary, Col. Horatio C. King, U.S.V., 44 Court street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Treasurer, Pvt. Charles A. Shaw, U.S.V., Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Mr. Elisha Dyer, Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N.; Mr. Robert Ives Gammell and Messrs. Francis and Maurice Roche were in Newport, R.I., Oct. 29.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., and Mrs. McGowan have returned to their sixteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., after having spent several months at Atlantic City, N.J.

Major William W. Reno, Med. Dept., U.S.A., gave an interesting illustrated lecture on Korea and Japan, at the old post hospital, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 29, 1911, commencing at 7 p.m. All were invited to attend and the admission was free.

Plans are perfected by the Press Club of Louisville, Ky., for a dinner to be given there on the night of Nov. 8 in honor of President Taft and his aid, Major A. W. Butt, U.S.A. The President, Henry Watterson and Senator Bradley are to be the chief speakers.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Newton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., have taken ex-Governor McBride's residence, 342 Kinnear Place, Seattle, Wash., where they will live during the remainder of Captain Newton's detail as inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, state of Washington.

Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who recently spent a two months' leave on Long Island and in eastern cities, has returned to Louisville and resumed his duties at the quartermaster depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton have taken apartments in Louisville for the winter.

Mrs. William M. Nickerson and Mrs. William B. Reynolds have returned to Switzerland, having spent a year in traveling through Southern France, Italy and Germany. They will remain at Hotel de l'Europe, Montreux, until the early spring, when they expect to resume their travels through France, England, Scotland and Ireland.

William Middleton Grimes, whose name appeared last week in the list of honor graduates of colleges who have been appointed second lieutenants of the Army, will be more readily recognized by his friends in the Service as "Ben" Grimes, the nickname by which he has been known all his life. He is the son of Brig. Gen. George S. Grimes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Grimes, who make their home at Lockport, N.Y.

Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, of Charlotte, widow of the Confederate general, gave out at Charlotte, N.C., Oct. 28, 1911, a statement in which she controverts references to General Jackson contained in Miss Mary Johnston's book, "The Long Roll," as a profane, harsh, rough, uncouth and unjust man. "It is passing strange," says Mrs. Jackson, "where the author obtained all her information. Some of the peculiar habits exploited by Miss Johnston are unknown to the General's wife. His mind was so wholly occupied with his arduous duties that he found no time to array himself in fine clothes. In time of peace and when at home no man could have been more particular and immaculate in his dress than General Jackson." Mrs. Jackson says her husband deprecated war, but his impartial discharge of his duty caused others less versed in military law to misjudge him as harsh and unjust.

During the farewell banquet tendered to Col. Louis W. Crampton at the Army and Navy Club of Manila on the evening of Sept. 9, at which forty-six members of the Medical Corps were present, as was noted last week, their consorts were not left to pine in solitude. All those resident in the city and vicinity, to the number of seventeen, were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley at a beautiful dinner in her attractive Spanish home on Calle Real. Five tables, decorated with flowers and pendant lights extending from the central chandelier and connected with garlands of the symbolic "love-chain," were arranged for the guests in groups of four or five. Those enjoying this unique occasion were Mrs. Crampton, as the guest of honor; Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Gandy, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hansell, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Vedder, Mrs. Bosley, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Treuholtz, Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Davis.

Chief Engr. Robert Potts, U.S.N., who resides in Baltimore, Md., sadly admitted on Oct. 30, according to the Baltimore Sun, that he had been unable to persuade his third and last daughter, Miss Frances Potts, to abandon her desire to enter the Carmelite Convent in Baltimore. "They have one year after they enter the convent in which, if they become dissatisfied for any reason, they may withdraw," Chief Engineer Potts is reported as saying, "and I am hoping that before the year is over she will come back to me, as I am very lonely, with all three of my daughters away from me, now that I am getting old. I tried my best to persuade each not to enter a convent, but it did not seem to do any good. I have often thought that it was because my wife was thinking seriously of entering a convent when I began my courtship, and, of course, ended her aspirations in that line. I have one son, Mr. Lewis J. Potts, who is now a lawyer in New York, so that in my declining years I am left without any of my children and am all alone, as my wife died some years ago." The Carmelite Convent in Baltimore is at the corner of Bidle and Caroline streets. The nuns never go out and are only allowed to talk with visitors through bars. Permission to raise their veils must be obtained from the chaplain, Mgr. T. W. Devine. They wear brown robes and devote their time, when they are not occupied with their religious duties, to making altar cloths, priests' vestments and other articles used by the church.

Putnams publish "The Greatest Street in the World"—Broadway—by Stephen Jenkins, graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1876. Mr. Jenkins reached the commissioned grade of ensign in the Navy, but as the prospects of promotion at that time were exceedingly poor resigned Jan. 1, 1880, and went into civil life, marrying the same year. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War Mr. Jenkins volunteered his services, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy and assigned to duty as executive officer of the collier Abarenda, remaining on her until the end of December, 1898, when he was honorably discharged. While on the Abarenda he was on the blockade off Santiago de Cuba for a day and a night, going from there to Guantanamo Bay. The Abarenda participated in the fighting that occurred after the battalion of marines arrived at Playa del Esta, and on the afternoon of Sunday, June 12, 1898, Lieutenant Jenkins had the honor of hoisting the first American flag upon the mainland of Cuba. The New York Sun, in a despatch dated at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, June 12, 1898, said: "The American flag was raised over Camp McCalla at three o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon by Lieutenant Jenkins and Ensign Ainsworth, of the collier Abarenda, after the hottest day's work that American soldiers or marines have had since the Civil War. The flag was saluted with cheers from the men on the Marblehead, Texas, Panther and the two colliers." Mr. Jenkins has been a teacher in the New York public schools since 1889, and a public lecturer for eleven years under the Board of Education.

Surg. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne are registered at the Grafton, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gove, wife of Capt. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., is spending several months at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., who has been abroad for several months, is now at the Brighton, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. William F. Bevan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bevan are spending their honeymoon at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fay have taken an apartment at the Dresden, in Washington, D.C., for the season.

Mr. William S. Rowen, father of Comdr. John H. Rowen, U.S.N., retired, died at Moorestown, N.J., Oct. 31, aged seventy-six years.

Mrs. Schley, widow of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., is spending some time in New York, N.Y., with her son, Dr. Scott Schley.

Rear Admiral Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Mulligan will spend the winter in Europe, after a short stay in Washington, D.C.

Major Peter Murray, 22d U.S. Inf., reported for duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 28, after four years detail in the Quartermaster's Department.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., New York city's Receiver of Taxes, reports the receipts of his office during October, 1911, as \$67,819,499.53.

Capt. Francis W. Clark, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark have opened their apartment at the Brighton, in Washington, D.C., after having spent the autumn in Virginia.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, who sailed from Europe on Nov. 1, will return to their residence in Washington, D.C., shortly.

Mrs. Wigmore, wife of Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. E. S. Moore, are registered at the Waldorf, in New York city.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Russell and the Misses Sessions will leave Washington, D.C., shortly, to spend the winter in San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, has returned to Washington, D.C., and joined her parents at their N street residence for the winter.

Pay Insp. Henry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Biscoe have arrived in Washington, D.C., and are at their quarters at the navy yard, where Pay Inspector Biscoe is on duty.

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will represent the Army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Havana, Cuba, Dec. 4 to 9.

Miss Rose and Miss Josephine McClellan, daughters of Gen. John McClellan, are with friends in Paris enjoying a two weeks' visit, after which they will see the Rhine and visit Dresden.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, was among the guests at a luncheon given at the Plaza, in New York, on Monday, Oct. 30, by Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, of Russia.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, U.S.A., and Miss Newcomb are established in their apartment at the Charlesgate, Beacon street, Boston, where they will be during the coming winter.

Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer, wife and daughters of the Secretary of the Navy, who are at their country home at Hamilton, Mass., will return to Washington, D.C., the latter part of this month.

Mrs. Whitham, of Germantown, Pa., has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson, at their quarters at the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Mrs. Gibson, widow of Commander Gibson, U.S.N., who spent the late summer and early fall visiting in Kentucky and in Portsmouth, Va., has returned to her home on Twentieth street, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, 11th U.S. Inf., will be among the ushers at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Bryan Sloan and Mr. Monson Morris at the Church of the Ascension, in New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Comdr. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., and her sister, Mrs. Madison, wife of Lieut. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N., are spending some time at the Schuyler, 57-63 West Forty-fifth street, New York, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards have taken the residence 1720 N street, Washington, D.C., for the winter. Mrs. Edwards and their young daughter have recently returned from a trip around the world.

Mrs. Edmond Harris Morse, wife of Lieutenant Morse, U.S.M.C., attached to the U.S.S. Vermont, is spending two weeks in New York, having attended the naval review in the North River. She will later visit in Baltimore.

Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th U.S. Cav., stationed at Schofield Barracks, H.T., who has been on leave and spending some time at his home in New York, is now the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Collins Keyes at their home in Lexington, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson, who spent the autumn at Lenox, Mass., have taken a house in Washington, D.C., for the season. Mrs. Jackson was before her marriage Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N.

Among the rapidly increasing list of debutantes who will be presented to society in Washington, D.C., this season is Miss Ellen Douglas Fillebrown, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Potts Fillebrown and granddaughter of the late Commodore Thomas Scott Fillebrown, U.S.N.

Majors Frederick P. Reynolds, Thomas L. Rhoades, Elbert E. Persons and Charles R. Reynolds and Capt. Allie W. Williams and William L. Keller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual session of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6 to 17, 1911.

Lieut. E. B. Woodworth, U.S.N., on duty on the Ohio, has been assigned to charge of the new naval wireless station, which is in process of construction at Arlington. The station at Arlington will be the principal sending office of the new long distance wireless system which the Navy has adopted. The station will have a sending radius of 3,000 miles.

The Misses Sadie and Caroline Murray, daughters of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., have been staying at Fort Monroe, Va., where they have been extensively entertained. Mrs. Mix, wife of Lieut. Guy A. Mix,

U.S.A., was hostess at a tea in their honor on Monday, Oct. 23. They were also guests at a dinner given on board the U.S.S. Connecticut by Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., before the departure of that ship for New York.

Louis Waelchli, of Allentown, Pa., alias Lieut. W. L. Norton, U.S.A., was arrested at Duluth, Minn., Oct. 28, by a Secret Service agent, on a charge of impersonating an officer with intent to defraud. Waelchli was about to deliver a lecture entitled "Army and Navy" when arrested. It is said that Waelchli has been an actor as well as a lecturer, and has appeared in New York and Boston theaters.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. William Fitzhugh Jones, U.S.A., entertained a number of friends at a bridge luncheon on the afternoon of Oct. 26 in honor of Mrs. McCleave. The tables were decorated with pink carnations, autumn leaves and Oregon holly. Among those present were Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Offley, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Kernan, Mrs. Aloe, Mrs. Woolven, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. White, Mrs. Yule and Mrs. Clarke. The prizes were won by Mrs. Philipson and Mrs. Woolven.

Edward S. Farrow, a graduate of the Military Academy in 1876, who resigned Feb. 24, 1892, as first lieutenant of the 21st Infantry, appears as the claimant for the discovery of a method of using the Hertizian waves which enables him now to overcome one-sixth of the attraction of gravitation and which he believes, according to the statements of a reliable reporter, will enable him ultimately to entirely overcome the tendency of bodies to descend to the earth, in which case Mr. Farrow will no doubt fly to spheres more receptive of such revolutionary ideas.

At San Diego on the afternoon of Oct. 25 Mrs. McClellan, wife of Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., entertained with a most attractive bridge party. Mrs. McClellan's house lends itself gracefully to social entertainments, and on Oct. 25 the floral decorations of white chrysanthemums throughout its spacious rooms added much to its charm. Prizes of a half-dozen silver teaspoons were won by high score at each table, and the cutting prize was a gold floral 1915 exposition spoon. About thirty ladies were present, among whom of the Army and Navy circle were Mrs. Mmes. Uriel Sebree, W. Gill, Charles B. Vogdes, John Stafford, Mason Jackson, Arthur Ballentine, George W. Kenvon, Kirkwood H. Donavin, J. Laurence Kauffman and E. F. Eckhardt.

"Although comprising his age within thirty-six months," says the Cleveland Leader, "Carl Knabenshue has already circled the globe, having traveled through Europe, then by way of the Red Sea to India, China and Japan to the Philippine Islands, whence he has recently returned as escort to his mother, who is a daughter of Col. H. E. Hill, of the Croxton. Carl's father is Capt. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 12th U.S. Inf., now stationed in the islands. His uncle, Louis E. Hill, of Cohasset avenue, was an officer in the 4th U.S. Cav., but resigned to go into business."

It will be interesting to Gen. Irving Hale's classmates and many friends in the Service to know that he is recovering slowly from his recent attack of apoplexy. The latest reports are very encouraging indeed, and his physicians hope for a complete recovery. The General had been extremely busy prior to his attack on work connected with the U.S. Forestry Service, in which he takes a great interest. When he left his office on the day of his attack he started home in his automobile, and after riding a few blocks felt the attack coming on and immediately stopped his engine and climbed out of the machine. Passers-by noticed him sitting on the running board resting his head in his hands. He attempted to go to a nearby drug store, but fell on the sidewalk. Police headquarters were immediately notified and an ambulance was called. He was unknown to the crowd which gathered around him in the street, but was identified by letters found in his pockets. The shock to his family was very great, who supposed that the General had been killed. Friends are requested to kindly consider this a response to the many letters of inquiry that have been sent to Mrs. Hale. She finds it utterly impossible to answer them all, and it would lighten her burdens if the above would suffice.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York for the annual commemorative church service on Governors Island, New York city, Sunday, Nov. 5, at three o'clock. The services will be held in the military chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, under the auspices of Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., the commanding general, Eastern Division, in memory of departed comrades of the Army and Navy who were distinguished in its wars. Adjutant Charles Elliot Warren, of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, announces that the commanding officers and their staffs of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard and Naval Militia have been invited by Major General Grant to be present in full uniform. The troops stationed at Governors Island will parade as escort to this Corps and Society. Col. John Butterfield Holland, N.G.N.Y., is marshal, and Col. Eugene Kelly Austin, Lieut. Col. Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn, Major David Banks, Lieut. John F. Daniell, N.G.N.Y., and Messrs. Clarence Storms and Frank Harvey Partridge are aids to the marshal. The committee for the commemoration are Col. John V. R. Hoff, U.S.A., Rear Admiral J. W. Moore, U.S.N., Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. G. Bates, Col. 71st N.Y.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. B. Hotchkiss, Col. 22d N.Y.; Vice Commandant J. None, C. A. Schermerhorn, Lieut. C. A. Warren and W. L. Snyder, Veteran Corps of Artillery, and Lieut. M. W. Howze, U.S.A. Governor Dix and entire staff will be present. The officers of the 7th Regiment, N.Y., will attend in a body. Immediately after the church services Gen. and Mrs. Grant will introduce Governor and Mrs. Dix to the special guests. Ten will be served at General Grant's residence.

The 11th Cavalry closed a three days' competitive test in drills, saber, fencing, charging, horsemanship and hurdle jumping on Oct. 28 at San Antonio, Texas. The 3d Squadron, under Major De Rosey C. Cabell, had its turn, and Troop I, Lieut. Richard Kimball, made a most excellent showing in all the prescribed work, finishing by a dash over the three and a half hurdles in fine shape. Troop K, Capt. George T. Langhorne, followed, and after charging, saber drill, cutting at heads and other military feats. The men of Troop L, Capt. Powell Clayton, Lieuts. Francis Ruggles and Romney Jewell, then executed many movements with precision and skill, charging, cutting at heads, moving on the forehead and other work in horsemanship. The competitive drill was closed by Troop M, under Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, the close of the test being marked by a swift column of galloping horses with expert riders taking the hurdles in quick succession, led by the lieutenant on a fine and well trained jumper.

ORDNANCE TRIAL OF TAYLOR SYSTEM.

Although expressing himself as highly pleased with the experiments conducted with the Taylor system, Secretary of War Stimson declares that it will not be adopted until further investigation of the subject. First of all the Secretary announces that he will never approve any system of work which even approximates sweatshop methods in the arsenals. In giving out the report of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, on scientific management, the Secretary of War on Nov. 2 discussed informally the subject.

"The Department," said Secretary Stimson, "has not yet reached a conclusion as to the extension to other arsenals the system now being experimented with at the Watertown Arsenal. It will be given a further trial at the Watertown Arsenal, but it seems certain that either by the Taylor system or some other it ought to be possible to secure better co-operation of employees among themselves and between them and the management than has been in vogue in the past. It appears to me that this can be worked out in a manner that will be beneficial to the employees as well as the Government. Before coming to the War Department, in New York I was interested in a movement for the improvement of conditions among workmen. Surely I do not intend to do anything as Secretary of War that will be injurious to the employees of the Government."

General Crozier in his report on scientific management at the United States arsenals goes into the subject with his usual thoroughness. He reviews the three years of experiments by the Ordnance Department and shows just what effect it has had on the work done at the arsenals. The object of scientific management is explained at length, but this has been fully described in other publications here. General Crozier reports the results of two years' trial of the Taylor system at the Watertown Arsenal under the direction of an expert in shop management. A planning room has been installed to so co-ordinate the work as to avoid collisions or unnecessary delay.

The issue of material from the storehouses to the shops has been systematized, and the task of estimating the amount of material required placed among the duties of persons other than those who are to make use of the material in manufacture, so as to reduce the likelihood of overestimates, to insure the possession of the material at the time when it is needed, prevent the disappearance of material while awaiting use and the duplication of issues, and to insure the return to the storehouse of surplus material; with the result of a useful reduction of the amount of material issued, and supposedly used, for particular fabrications. The care of material in store and the accountability for it have been systematized so as to insure more frequent and accurate check of the material on hand with the clerical statement of what ought to be on hand. The method of caring for machines and tools has also been systematized so as to preserve their efficiency; for example, the proper maintenance of the condition and tightness of the extensive system of belting and the systematic tempering and grinding of cutting tools. Such improvements have been made in the efficiency of certain machines as to greatly increase their output. The practical effect of these methods at the Watertown Arsenal has been a material reduction in the cost of general manufacture at that place.

The direct labor cost on 12-inch mortar carriages has been reduced from \$480 to \$275 per set, and indirect labor and other shop expenses from \$335 to \$332 per set. Similarly, the direct labor cost of 6-inch disappearing gun carriages was reduced from \$10,229 to \$6,590 per carriage, and that of indirect labor from \$10,263 to \$8,956. These satisfactory results have been attained without affecting the pay of the employees or requiring special exertion by them.

The previous practice at the Watertown Arsenal was the same as that still followed in practically all machine shops the management of which has not yet appreciated the wastage that scientific study of the usual practice is claimed to reveal. The principal elements of this wastage include failure to appreciate and to utilize the full and efficient power of machine tools, lack of planning by which machines are frequently without work, the employment of skilled workmen to bring work to machines or to procure and grind their cutting tools, etc. By the establishment of specified feeds and cuts the work done by the machines is increased, and by regulating the flow of the work so that it shall be even and continuous, and employing laborers and messengers to supply the work and tools to the skilled workmen, the latter are able to devote the time and labor which they previously expended in other ways to work proper for their grade.

Preliminary steps have been taken toward introducing the new methods at several other arsenals. The protest made by employees against the change is due to misapprehension of the purposes intended, which is not to decrease their wages or increase their labor. On the contrary, the plan contemplates offering additional pay to workmen for work performed in the manner and sequence selected from the results of careful study and completed within the time which that study indicates as sufficient for the purpose.

"The saving in time results, aside from any increased efficiency of machines, chiefly from the effect of the instructions given the workmen, by which their effort is more advantageously applied, and involves no exhausting exertion on their part, nor such as should be disagreeable. If the work is not performed within this given time the workman receives his regular daily pay; never less than his regular pay. The proposition is simply that if he follows his instructions and by so doing saves time his pay will increase in proportion to the time saved. For example, a workman has been doing a piece of work in 190 minutes. After painstaking study of the job and of all the means of saving time the man is carefully instructed as to these means, and is told that for every minute saved within, say, 120 minutes, he will be paid for half a minute at his regular rate, in addition to his regular daily pay; and that it is thought that he can do the work in seventy-two minutes, in which time the increase over his regular pay will amount to 33 1/3 per cent. Over a hundred machinist jobs have been done under this plan at the Watertown Arsenal in the last few months, and the average premium of all the machinists engaged upon them has been twenty-one per cent. of their wages."

"The real point in the matter, however, is the determination, by a method of scientific common sense, of the time within which a piece of work can and should

be done, and the particular method of compensation used as a stimulus for meeting this time is not important." An account is given of the strike of the moulders at Watertown Arsenal caused by an apprehension that advantage will be taken of the knowledge gained by the time study to speed up the workmen with a temporary incentive to work fast, and then to use the knowledge thus gained to require the increased rate of production at the same old pay.

"It seems quite conceivable that men might be influenced by arguments of an agitative nature to such an extent as to cause them to lose sight of the fact that the Government is not in the 'sweatshop' business, and that there are plenty of instances in the Ordnance Department itself in which employees are continuously earning by stimulated efforts under the piecework system wages very considerably in excess of those paid to persons of the same degree of skill under the day wage method.

"After the return of the striking moulders to work the man who had been on the pommel job was again put at it and occupied the same time as before, about fifty-three minutes each. One of the new men who had been taken on was therefore assigned to this job, when he made the moulds at an average of twenty minutes each, the castings from them not being distinguishable from those made by the former moulder. That this time of twenty minutes each was not difficult of accomplishment is shown by the fact that this man upon one occasion did a whole day's work at the rate of sixteen minutes each, and on one occasion was observed to make one of the moulds in ten minutes. Also, one of the striking moulders after his return made them in twenty-eight minutes each, all day.

"When these moulds were produced in fifty-three minutes each their labor cost, including helper and all the direct and overhead charges, was \$1.17 each. When they were made in twenty minutes each this cost was reduced to fifty-four cents. There was thus a saving of sixty-three cents on each mould, and as, at the twenty minute rate, twenty-four moulds were made per day, the net daily saving to the Government upon this one moulder's job was \$15.10. The pay of the time study man, a high priced specialist, was \$15 a day; so that his entire day's pay was saved on this one job. When the moulds were made at the rate of fifty-three minutes each, under day wages, the moulder earned \$3.28 per day; when they were made in twenty minutes each, under the premium system, the moulder earned \$5.74 per day.

"During the month of September last twenty-nine men in the foundry and machine shop were working more or less time under the premium system. Their total pay for the time that they were so working, at their regular rate, was \$2,121.10; the premiums which they earned amounted to \$279.19. They thus increased their regular daily pay by an average of something over thirteen per cent. It is a pertinent inquiry who was hurt by this process? The men were certainly benefited in their compensation. They were not required to over-exert themselves, nor directed to speed up, and the best evidence obtainable is to the effect that the rate at which they worked was not such as ought to have been other than pleasant.

"The Department has not yet reached a conclusion as to the extension to other arsenals of the part of the 'Taylor system' of shop management which affects the workmen, and it is not intended to do so in advance of further trial at the Watertown Arsenal, but it seems certain that, either by this system or by some other, it ought to be possible to secure better co-operation of the employees among themselves and between them and the management than has been had in the past."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

A man receiving a pension from the Government on account of wounds received in action, or for any other form of disability, could not be enlisted in the Regular Service, and should not be enlisted in the National Guard.

Action has been taken by the Department to ascertain, if practicable, what would constitute an annual allowance for issue to the Militia of the improved armory target, and as soon as this information is obtained, the adjutants general of the several states and territories and of the District of Columbia will be advised.

While it is very desirable that there should be as few absentees as possible from the annual inspection, the practice followed in some cases of taking men out of sick beds in order that they be counted present should not be permitted, as it is unnecessary and dangerous to the health of the men.

In official correspondence with the War Department, it is held that where an official communication from a state or territory, is addressed to the Secretary of War, it should be signed by the Governor, or by the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia. On the other hand, official correspondence signed by the adjutant general of a state, territory, or the District of Columbia, should be addressed to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. Official communications from members of the Organized Militia intended for the War Department should be addressed to the A.G. of the state or territory.

It has been held that the state, territory or District of Columbia, is not expected or required to pay the mess expenses of inspector-instructors or other Regular Army officers on duty at encampments or maneuver camps.

Owing to the recent extensive demands from the various states and territories for the typhoid prophylactic, the War Department has found it necessary to charge against the Federal allotments, or as a purchase for cash, the actual cost of the material, which is approximately 12½ cents for each individual inoculated.

The E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will present national defense trophies to each state and territory, for award to organizations skilled in rifle practice, under conditions set forth in a pamphlet, a copy of which can be received by writing either to the Rifle Smokeless Division, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., or to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. The conditions of award require a report from the A.G. of the state, territory or the District of Columbia, to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, who selects the organizations to be given the trophies.

The Dental Corps is a part of the Regular Establishment and the Organized Militia would be authorized to attach to its Medical Department a Dental Corps, and the officers of such corps, when on duty, would be entitled to pay out of the Federal funds allotted to the state.

A small boat which was being lowered over the side of the German cruiser Muenchen at Kiel Oct. 26 capsized, throwing its occupants into the water. A boatswain and six sailors were drowned.

RELATIVE VALUE OF ARMY POSTS.

The members of the General Staff are at work on a statement for the benefit of Congress showing the relative value of the various military posts, to determine which can best be abandoned in the interests of economy and efficiency. It is believed that three-fourths of the present posts could be dispensed with and the cost of maintaining the Army largely reduced. To console the good people of Baltimore the Baltimore Sun says:

"This program will apply mostly to field posts, particularly in the South and West. However, a few Southern and North coast fortifications are included in the list, but those of the Chesapeake and Potomac are not among them. It was stated by General Wood to-day that none of the defenses of Baltimore, Norfolk and Washington can be spared. Fort McHenry is the only obsolete Army post in the group, and, owing to its historic associations as well as its strategic value, the Army is anxious to retain it. However, with the new chain of fortifications farther down the river, for the purpose of keeping vessels with long-range guns from approaching within striking distance of Baltimore, Fort McHenry as a fortification has become obsolete. General Wood gave assurance, however, that although the reserve Coast Artillery company which had been retained there has now been sent to the Philippines, there will be retained a small guard of non-commissioned officers and privates. This system will be maintained, he said, until the people of Baltimore and Congress shall have spoken otherwise."

There are at present thirteen garrisoned posts in the state of New York, eight in the state of Washington, seven each in California and Texas, six in Massachusetts, five in Maine, four each in Maryland, Alaska and Hawaii, three each in Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming, Virginia and Georgia, two each in Rhode Island, Michigan, Utah, South Carolina, New Jersey, Porto Rico, Kansas and Montana, one each in Indiana, Idaho, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Iowa, Delaware, Vermont, Louisiana, North Dakota, Colorado, Arkansas, South Dakota, Alabama, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Oregon and District of Columbia; in all, 107. Besides these twenty-five subposts are included in the list of garrisoned posts, four general hospitals, eight ordnance stations, two recruiting depots, two military prisons, the Army Service Schools and West Point. Also the posts in the Philippines and in the Panama Canal Zone. This makes a total of 158 posts and subposts, counting those in the Philippine Islands as one. In the Philippines there are seventy-five camps, barracks and subposts included in the list of military posts and garrisoned towns.

THE ARMY.

S.O., Nov. 2, 1911, War DEPT.
Capt. John McBride, Jr., C.A.C., will report at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for operative treatment.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 14, 1911, granted Capt. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:
Stephen M. Foote from lieutenant colonel to colonel, Oct. 5, 1911.

Alfred M. Hunter from major (detached) to lieutenant colonel, Oct. 3, 1911.

John L. Hayden from major to lieutenant colonel, Oct. 5, 1911.

Andrew Moses from captain to major, Oct. 5, 1911.

Thomas Q. Ashburn from captain to major, Oct. 5, 1911.

Philip D. Bunker from first lieutenant to captain, Oct. 5, 1911.

John K. Jemison from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1911, attached to 95th Co.

Colonel Foote, Lieutenant Colonel Hayden and Major Ashburn will remain on duty at their present stations.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., and assume command of post and of Artillery District of Texas.

Major Moses will proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., and report in person to commanding officer of that post for duty.

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to retirement from active service.

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect March 1, 1912, after more than forty-one years' service.

First Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., relieved from duty in Philippines Division and will proceed to Fort Bayard, Nov. 13, to conduct the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Major Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital for operative treatment.

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: First Lieut. Charles S. Caffery from 18th Infantry to 28th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Bruce Magruder from 28th Infantry to 18th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E.

A board of officers to consist of Col. George E. Bushnell, Major Conrad E. Koepfer and Capt. Edgar H. Bras, M.C., is appointed to meet at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, Nov. 13, to conduct the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army.

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charged the service of the United States, on the expiration of their probational appointments.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 142, OCT. 21, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Paragraph 333, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

333. Extra compensation may be paid to enlisted men from company or general mess funds as follows: From a company fund, 25 cents a day to the head cook; from a general mess fund, not exceeding \$2 a day, or from the general mess fund of a recruit depot, not exceeding \$3 a day, to be apportioned by the mess council among the cooks and other necessary regular attendants. Of this \$2 (or \$3 at recruit depots) the mess council may allot to the mess steward (who may be a non-commissioned officer) a per diem of 50 cents, and in addition thereto a share of the remaining \$1.50 (or \$2.50 at recruit depots). One cook of a company and such of the regular attendants of a general mess as the commanding officer may designate will be inspected and mustered in the kitchen or mess hall. Cooks may be excused from the ordinary post duties and from target practice, but the attendants may be excused from the ordinary post duties only.

In case the mess stewards and cooks at recruit depots are graduates of the schools for bakers and cooks, extra-duty pay will be paid to them by the Subsistence Department at the following rates, approved by the Secretary of War: To mess stewards, \$1 a day, and to cooks, 50 cents a day, and they will receive no further extra compensation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 143, OCT. 25, 1911, WAR DEPT.
I. Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which has been concurred in by the Secretary of War, with respect to hospital charges for Army paymasters' clerks admitted to the Army General Hospitals.

It is held that Army paymasters' clerks must be considered officers in the Army, not, it is true, commissioned officers, but officers in the sense that they have a full military status and are not enlisted men, nor cadets. Their position is sufficiently established to warrant the opinion that in regard to hospital charges, including subsistence and medicine, they must now be considered officers in the Army, and that wherever, in the Army Regulations, provision is made for an officer of the Army in regard to matters pertaining to the medical service, the term officer must be considered to apply to paymasters' clerks.

II. Paragraph I, G.O. 104, War Dept., July 31, 1911, is rescinded.

G.O. 17, OCT. 30, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. The following changes of stations of troops in this division are ordered:

Cos. G and H, 5th Inf., Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf., commanding, and the battalion staff and non-commissioned staff, 2d Battalion, 5th Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks to Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Co. C, 29th Inf., from Fort Porter to Fort Ontario, N.Y.

II. The topographic maps referred to in section m, Par. I, page 4, Coast Artillery Memorandum, No. 6, War D., 1910, will be prepared in Coast Artillery districts by the Coast Artillery personnel. As indicated in last sentence of this paragraph, Artillery district commanders are responsible for the provision of these maps.

III. The regular small-arms target practice season is extended in the Artillery District of Galveston to Nov. 30, 1911, and in the Artillery Districts of Portland and Eastern New York to Nov. 15, 1911.

IV. Applications for transfer of enlisted men to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., under Army Regulations, 1463, will contain information as to the date of enlistment and the enlistment period, this data being essential to proper action on such applications at these headquarters.

V. In view of the large number of eligibles now available, no examination of applicants for the position of ordnance sergeant, under the provisions of G.O. 43, War D., 1909, will be held on Feb. 1, 1912.

G.O. 21, OCT. 25, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. Organizations are relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will return to their proper stations as follows: 17th Infantry to Fort McPherson, Ga.; 28th Infantry to Fort Snelling, Minn.; 11th Cavalry to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; Co. I, Signal Corps, to Fort D. Russell, Wyo.; Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station.

Enlisted men of the 11th Cavalry in excess of 900 will be transferred by the commanding general, Department of Texas, to fill existing vacancies in the 3d and 4th Cavalry. Should any remain in excess of 900 after filling these vacancies they will be retained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until further orders. Excess horses of the 11th Cavalry will be turned in to the depot quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas, and assigned by the commanding general, Department of Texas, to fill existing vacancies in the 3d and 4th Cavalry. The number of enlisted men and horses remaining after vacancies in the 3d and 4th Cavalry have been filled will be reported to these headquarters with a view to filling existing vacancies in the 6th Cavalry.

Medical officers who are on duty with any of the commands named and whose permanent stations are the same as the station to which any of these organizations are returning will accompany such organizations. Enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will accompany organizations to which they are now attached.

II. Upon return of the 28th Infantry to Fort Snelling, Minn., Co. B, 14th Inf., will return to its proper station at Fort Lincoln, N.D.

III. Relates to the issue of marking outfits, model of 1910.

G.O. 41, OCT. 19, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The 115th Company, C.A.C., now at Campo, Cal., is relieved from further duty on the Mexican border and will return by rail to its station, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

G.O. 42, OCT. 25, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Cos. K and L, 30th Inf., are relieved from further duty at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will proceed by marching to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station.

Cos. F and I, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., are assigned to duty with the School of Musketry at that post.

G.O. 77, OCT. 21, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In compliance with instructions from headquarters Western Division, dated Oct. 20, 1911, the attention of all concerned is invited to existing orders requiring that all tactical and routine military duties of troops in this department, except those of the Coast Artillery Corps (see paragraph II, G.O. 136, War Dept., Oct. 7, 1911), be completed by 1 p.m. each day. After that hour general courts-martial take precedence over all other post duties, and will sit daily, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, so long as any unfinished business is before the court. Post commanders, when fixing the hours for guard mounting, parade and other ceremonies, will designate such hours for these duties as will interfere as little as possible with the sessions of courts ordered to meet at their posts.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., is relieved from temporary duty as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Oct. 30, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, G.S., will proceed to Jackson, Miss., on official business pertaining to the Division of Militia Affairs, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., is relieved from duty in Washington, D.C., and will proceed to Chicago for duty as assistant to chief of staff of Central Division. (Oct. 27, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for four months is granted Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G. (Oct. 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., in addition to his

other duties will assume the duties of purchasing commissary at New Orleans, La., during absence of Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, on a trip to the Isthmus of Panama on business pertaining to the purchasing department of the Isthmian Canal Commission for about one month from Nov. 4, 1911. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Feb. 16, 1912, is granted Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, Q.M. (Oct. 26, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Channing B. Baker, D.Q.M.G., is extended seven days. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 249, Oct. 24, 1911, War D., is amended to read: Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Q.M., is relieved from temporary duty at Seattle, Wash., and will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty as quartermaster of the transport Thomas, with station at San Francisco. (Oct. 27, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. James E. Shelley, Q.M., will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge of the Pittsburgh Storage and Supply Depot, relieving Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, Q.M., of that city. Captain Macnab, thus relieved, will proceed to New Orleans, La., and report to Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., for duty as his assistant until time for Major Carmichael to proceed to San Francisco, as directed in this order, when Captain Macnab will assume charge of the quartermaster's office in New Orleans, and also of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La. Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., is relieved from duty at New Orleans in time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about Jan. 5, 1912, for the Philippines for duty. Capt. Charles L. Lanham, Q.M., will proceed to San Francisco and take transport about Dec. 5, 1911, for the Philippines for duty. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Capt. Stephen H. Mould, Q.M., is assigned to duty as quartermaster of the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, and will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty accordingly. In addition to the duty assigned to him in this order Captain Mould will assume charge of construction work at Fort Adams, Fort Greble, Fort Getty, Fort Wetherill and Fort Philip Kearny, R.I., relieving 1st Lieut. Frank A. Buell, C.A.C., of those duties. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. Henry B. Clark, Q.M., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Chicago for duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that division. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Lewis B. Massie, now at Portland, Me., will be sent to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of receiving instructions in the duties of the Quartermaster's Department with which he is concerned. (Oct. 28, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., about Dec. 10, 1911, and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and assume duties of purchasing commissary that place, relieving Capt. Will H. Point, commissary, who will join his proper station as heretofore directed. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Julius N. Kilian is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the purchasing commissary, Omaha, Neb., time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about Jan. 5, 1912, for the Philippines for duty. Capt. Edward Anderson is relieved from duty in the Philippine Division, after arrival of Captain Kilian and will proceed by first available transport to San Francisco, reporting by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 252, Oct. 27, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Will H. Point, commissary, is revoked. Captain Point will proceed to Ellinwood for the purpose of inspecting subsistence supplies purchased at that place. He will proceed thence to Hutchinson, Kas., for the purpose of acquainting himself with the method pursued in the mining and preparation of salt for the market in the mines at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Oct. 31, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 214, War D., Sept. 13, 1911, as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff be returned to his proper station is revoked. Post Commissary Sergeant Goff will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for the purpose of installing an oven at that post. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. William Elliott, commissary, having reported, is announced as assistant to the chief commissary of the division, with station in San Francisco. Upon departure of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, on leave, Captain Elliott will assume duty as acting chief commissary of the division. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Otto O. Fleming, now at Lena, Ill., on or before expiration of furlough will report by letter to the C.O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., who will send him to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John R. Baker, when his services can be spared in the office of the purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo., will be sent to Chicago to take a course of instruction with the Middleby Oven Manufacturing Company, in the building, setting up, and repair of the Marshall and Middleby ovens. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Thomas J. Berney, now at Newport News, Va., when his services are no longer required in connection with transport duty will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Oct. 27, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., is relieved further duty at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the second annual session of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6 to 17, 1911: Majors Frederick P. Reynolds, Thomas L. Rhoads, Elbert E. Persons and Charles R. Reynolds, Capt. Allie W. Williams and William L. Keller. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., will represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held in Havana, Cuba, Dec. 4 to 9, 1911. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.: First Lieut. Henry P. Carter, John S. Coulter, Frederick H. Foucar, George E. Pariseau, Jay D. Whitman, John M. Willis and Albert P. Clark. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., is granted Major Henry A. Webber, M.C. (Oct. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. George E. Pariseau, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed in Par. 4, S.O. 230, War D., Oct. 2, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., hereby relieved as a member of the board. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.C. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Jay D. Whitman, M.C. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for one month and twelve days, to take effect after his relief from duty in New York city, is granted Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Nov. 5, 1911, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 21, C. Div.)

The leave granted Major Roderick P. O'Connor, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 19, War D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1911, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts, vice Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., relieved from detail as member of the board. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Major Paul C. Pauntlorry, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 190, Aug. 17, 1909, War D., vice Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Dec. 18, 1911, is granted Major Horace D. Bloombergh, M.C. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Foucar, M.C. (Nov. 1, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. George B. Jones, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Borden, M.R.C. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Maurice Buchsbaum, M.R.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Leave for two months and three days, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, is granted 1st Lieut. Maurice Buchsbaum, M.R.C. (Nov. 1, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore Bitterman, H.C., now in Washington, D.C., having performed the duties assigned him in Par. 1, S.O. 90, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., Oct. 23, 1911, will return to proper station, with permission to delay twenty days en route for his own convenience. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles A. Krick, H.C., now at Portland, Ore., upon expiration of furlough will report at Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Walter H. Cook, H.C., who, upon relief, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., as directed. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., when relieved by Sergt. 1st Class Charles S. Elliott, H.C., will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Theodore H. Connor, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Connor upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence on first available transport to Manila for assignment to duty. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Orders Oct. 20, 1911, directing that Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., be sent to Fort Flagler, Wash., are revoked. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Sergt. John W. Patterson, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William George, H.C., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1, that post. (Oct. 30, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymaster, having reported, will report to the chief paymaster of the division for duty in his office. (Oct. 24, E. Div.)

Capt. John F. Preston, paymaster, is relieved from temporary duty at San Antonio, Texas, and will return to his proper station, Chicago. (Oct. 27, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The following officers Corps of Engineers will report to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. Edward M. Markham and Thomas H. Jackson, 1st Lieuts. Roger D. Black, DeWitt C. Jones and Ernest Graves, 2d Lieuts. Stuart C. Godfrey, Francis C. Harrington, Joseph L. C. Gee, John M. Wright, John R. D. Matheson, William H. Sage, Jr., Edwin H. Marks, Earl North, Albert H. Acher, John C. H. Lee and Frank S. Besson. Before complying with so much of this order as directs him to proceed to New York city, each of the officers heretofore named will report in person to the C.O. of the post herein after designated after which his name appears for the prescribed test in horsemanship. Fort Myer, Va.: Captains Markham and Jackson and Lieutenants Graves, Harrington, Wright, Marks, North and Acher. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Lieutenant Black. West Point, N.Y.: Lieutenant Jones. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Lieutenants Godfrey, Gee, Matheson, Sage, Lee and Besson. (Oct. 27, War D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report by letter without delay to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Joseph H. Earl, Lieut. Marks, North and Acher. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Lieutenant Black. West Point, N.Y.: Lieutenant Jones. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Lieutenants Godfrey, Gee, Matheson, Sage, Lee and Besson. (Oct. 27, War D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. Charles J. Taylor and Gilbert Van B. Wilkes. Before reporting to the president of the board each of the officers named will report to the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the prescribed test in horsemanship. (Oct. 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 18, S.O. 249, War D., Oct. 24, 1911, relating to Ord. Sergt. Harry Tolton, is revoked. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Harry Tolton, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty. Upon completion of this duty he will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 249, War D., Oct. 24, 1911, relating to Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigorsky and John McCarthy, is revoked. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Corpl. of Ord. John McGuire, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 1, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C., is relieved from detail in that Corps to take effect Nov. 7, and is assigned to the 14th Cavalry. He will join regiment in the Philippines. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, S.C. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., will report to Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Nov. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Charles S. Wallace, S.C., and upon the expiration thereof he will proceed to the Philippines on transport to sail about Jan. 5, 1912, in compliance with orders. (Oct. 28, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph S. Berisford, Co. G, Sig. Corps, will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as telegraph operator, relieving 1st Class Pvt. Thomas W. Neale, Co. G, Sig. Corps, who upon being relieved will be sent to Fort Wood for duty. (Oct. 28, E. Div.)

Master Sig. Electr. Max Pollner, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Christopher B. Lawrence, S.C., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Class Sergt. George L. Richter, S.C., now at College Park, Md., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 243, War D., Oct. 17, 1911, relating to Master Sig. Electr. Niels P. Yurgensen, is revoked. (Oct. 26, War D.)

First Class Sergt. James Egan, S.C., now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is assigned duty at that post. (Oct. 31, War D.)

1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C., after his relief from duty in that Corps, will remain on duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., until Nov. 30, 1911. Lieutenant Haskell will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport to sail for the Philippine Islands about Dec. 5, 1911. (Nov. 1, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff in connection with records of the first intervention in Cuba and will report in person to the Secretary of the Interior for temporary duty in connection with Indian affairs. Colonel Scott will proceed to Holbrook, Ariz., and to the Hopi villages, Arizona, and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of the Interior, and upon the completion of this duty will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 31, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Sherrard Coleman, 4th Cav., having reported at these headquarters, will assume command of Troop G of the regiment, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, squadron adjutant, 4th Cav. (Oct. 26, 4th Cav.)

The following appointments of non-commissioned officers in the regiment are announced: Troop D—Pvt. Henry C. Binder to be corporal, vice Denay, promoted; Pvt. Jack O'Mally to be corporal, vice White, promoted. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Recruit John E. McBrien, having enlisted at this camp, this date, is hereby assigned to band of the regiment. (Oct. 26, 4th Cav.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

First Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav., now at Fort Wingate, N.M., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will return to Fort Wingate. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 27, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Sergt. Lewis Jones, Troop D, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 26, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Cook Silas Goldwaite, Troop G, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 28, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board, appointed to meet at Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., Nov. 1, 1911, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts, vice 1st Lieut. Henry M. Malven, jr., C.A.C., relieved. (Oct. 31, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., 14th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Nov. 8, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C., who is relieved from detail in that Corps, to take effect Nov. 7, 1911, and is assigned to 14th Cavalry, to take effect Nov. 8, 1911. Lieutenant Haskell will be assigned to a troop by the commanding officer, 14th Cavalry, and after his relief from detail in the Signal Corps will proceed on first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Brewer, 14th Cav., is detailed as a member of the G.C.M. appointed to meet at Manila by War Department order dated Oct. 9, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 1, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, unassigned, 15th Cav., was on Nov. 1 assigned to Troop I.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, Cavalry, unassigned, is relieved from station at Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to and take station at Gainesville, Ga., in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave for four days, about Nov. 6, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Meade, Cavalry, unassigned, recruiting officer. (Oct. 31, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., is granted Major Edward F. McLaughlin, jr., 2d F.A. (Oct. 26, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. J. C. ADAMS.

Sergt. Jesse W. Jones, Battery C, 5th Field Art., relieved from further duty with the Militia of Ohio, will proceed to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Oct. 28, E. Div.)

Capt. George R. Greene, 5th F.A., Fort Sheridan, Ill., having been assigned to Battery D, 5th F.A., will join his battery at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 24, C. Div.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Barr, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Oct. 10, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A.C., with permission to apply for an extension of ten days. (Oct. 25, E. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Malven, jr., C.A.C. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Leave for fourteen days, about Nov. 6, 1911, is granted Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Major James A. Shipton and Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to San Diego, Cal., to witness the target practice of the Pacific Fleet to be held near that place beginning Nov. 1, 1911. (Oct. 18, W. Div.)

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Barr, C.A.C., is extended two months. (Oct. 18, W. Div.)

First Lieut. George Rulien, jr., C.A.C., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his station, Fort Rosecrans. (Oct. 19, W. Div.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Sergt. Charles F. Bennett, Co. G, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred as sergeant to the 3d Infantry, and is detailed to duty with the Militia of Idaho, and will be sent to Boise, Idaho, for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sergt. Sam P. Barre, 3d Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Militia of Idaho, and is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Infantry. He will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

First Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, battalion adjutant, and 2d Lieut. Walter H. Frank, battalion Q.M. and commissary, 5th Inf., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., by Nov. 1 in order to further the preparation of the 24th Infantry for early departure for the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 24, E. Div.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 231, War D., Oct. 3, 1911, as authorizes Capt. C. A. Stokes, 5th Inf., Georgia N.G., to attend the garrison school at Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., is amended so as to authorize him to attend the garrison school at Fort McPherson, Ga., instead. (Oct. 28, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Coms. Sergt. John Barrett, 7th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 26, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 12th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for treatment. (Nov. 1, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., upon expiration of his present leave, or of any extension thereof that may be granted him, will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending departure for Manila of Army transport on which he may secure accommodations, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Oct. 26, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. David P. Wood, 16th Inf., is designated as special disbursing agent of the Pay Department at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, relieving 1st Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 24th Inf. (Oct. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. N. W. Riley, 16th Inf., unassigned, was on Oct. 13 assigned to Co. L, 16th Inf. Second Lieut. C. K. Nulsen, 16th Inf., was transferred from Co. K to Co. A, 16th Inf. Capt. Douglas Potts, 16th Inf., unassigned, was on Oct. 12 assigned to Co. H of the regiment, with station at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., will proceed to the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 12, D.T.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month, about Oct. 23, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf. (Oct. 21, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLURE.

First Lieut. Bloxham Ward, 30th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. I of that regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., until the arrival of Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., now absent on detached service. (Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Bloxham Ward, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary, to take effect Nov. 8, 1911, and will then join proper station. (Oct. 31, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. David P. Cordray, Infantry, unassigned. (Oct. 28, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced, each with rank from Oct. 12, 1911:

First Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., to captain, assigned 19th Inf.

Second Lieut. James M. Lockett, 18th Inf., to first lieutenant, assigned 10th Inf.

Each will be assigned to a company and will join the company to which assigned. (Oct. 28, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Copley Enos from the 6th Cav. to the 1st Cav, 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson from the 1st Cav. to the 6th Cav. Each of the officers named will proceed to join the company to which he may be assigned. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: First Lieut. Bruno T. Scher from the 3d Inf. to the 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer from the 28th Inf. to the 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Russell James from the 13th Inf. to the 3d Inf. Each of the officers will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: Capt. John M. Campbell from the 28th Inf. to the 10th Inf.; Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser from the 10th Inf. to the 28th Inf. Captain Gasser will join the company to which assigned. (Nov. 1, War D.)

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: First Lieut. John T. Donnelly from the 8th Cav. to the 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne from the 13th Cav. to the 8th Cav. Lieutenant Donnelly will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 1, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of 1st Lieuts. Albert S. Bowen and Thomas J. Flynn, M.C., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 27, 1911, to conduct the physical examination of field officers ordered before it preparatory to their undergoing their annual riding test required by the order above cited. (Oct. 23, D. Lakes.)

A board to consist of Capt. Patrick A. Connolly, 26th Inf., Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., and 2d Lieut. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1911, relative to the claim of Corp. Charles Smith, G.S., Infantry, for compensation for loss of personal property by fire at the recruiting station, Bloomington, Ind., the night of Oct. 5-6, 1911. (Oct. 21, C. Div.)

PROGRESSIVE MILITARY MAP.

The following officers are detailed for field work on the progressive military map of the United States: Second Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Kelley B. Lemmon, C.A.C., Fort Williams, Me.; 1st Lieut. Francis G. Delano, C.A.C., Fort Banks, Mass.; 2d Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., C.A.C., Fort Rodman, Mass.; 2d Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, C.A.C., Fort Adams, R.I.; 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn and 2d Lieut. Thomas I. Steere, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Oct. 27, E. Div.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers will report in person to the president of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 27, to undergo the physical examination and, if found fit, will on Oct. 28 take the annual riding test: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, A.G.; Allen M. Smith, M.C.; Francis R. Shunk, C.E.; Majors Edward F. Geddings, M.C.; George H. Penrose, Q.M.D.; Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf., and Edmund L. Butts, 25th Inf. (Oct. 23, D. Lakes.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
	S.F.	Honolulu	Guan	Manila
Transport.				
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1
Thomas	Nov. 6	Nov. 14	Nov. 27	Dec. 3
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1, '12

From Manila, P.I.:

	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at
Transport.				
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, '12

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Manila for Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M., sailed for San Francisco from Manila Oct. 15. Left Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 21.
McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal. (Out of commission.)
SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M., At Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 6.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. Address N.Y. city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C., At Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weissel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C., At Fort Du Pont, Del.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C., At Fort Howard, Md.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C., At Fort Washington, Md.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 27, 1911.

Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., entertained at an afternoon bridge on Saturday at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam, of Fort De Russy, was guest of honor and others present were Meses. Shuttleworth, Hopkins, Bell, Koester, Scales, Marquart, Kay, Gullion, Barton, Gibson, Mathews, Demmer, Lincoln and Morrison, Miss Marcia Bell, Miss Browning and Miss Hopkins. The battalion of the 1st Field Artillery, under command of Major W. M. Cruikshank, left Lihueh Wednesday for a four days' practice march, and during the absence of the officers the ladies consoled themselves with informal dinners and card parties. Mrs. Cruikshank and her daughter, Mary Holabird Cruikshank, spent the time in Honolulu. Mrs. Ellicott, wife of Capt. J. M. Ellicott, U.S.N., has been visiting Col. and Mrs. D. J. Rumbough and Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson at Schofield Barracks. Lieut. N. B. Rehkopf, 1st F.A., has reported for duty at Lihueh reservation and with Mrs. Rehkopf and three small daughters is being cordially welcomed. Mrs. A. B. Dockery entertained the lines of the entire brigade post on Saturday at cards. The tally cards were Japanese coasters of carved wood. Mrs. Francis J. Koester was guest of honor and won a handsome china tray. Mrs. McAndrew and Mrs. Gullion also winning prizes. The Schofield Barracks Bridge Club met on Wednesday at the 2d Infantry Club with Mrs. G. L. Morrison and Mrs. A. W. Gullion as hostesses. Mrs. T. H. Cunningham and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins were the prize-winners.

Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U.S.A., retired, was in Honolulu during the stay of the Sheridan, en route from the Philippines. The Sheridan reached this port on Oct. 7, three days late in making this harbor, due to a typhoon encountered after leaving Nagasaki. Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., was ranking officer from Manila to Nagasaki, where he disembarked to spend a leave. From Japan to Honolulu Capt. Thomas M. Kite, Phil. Scouts, was in command of troops with Lieut. R. E. Snyder, 14th Cav., as adjutant. At Honolulu Captain Kite turned over his military charges to Major W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., Lieut. A. M. Pardee as adjutant. Captain Kite, who has rendered thirteen good years' service in the Scouts, anticipates retiring, and with his wife will make his home at Peedle, Ohio. His position will be hard to fill at Angus, Mindanao, where he was post commander.

The Evening Bridge Club of Lihueh was charmingly entertained on Wednesday by Major and Mrs. Francis J. Koester. All members were present except Mrs. B. H. Watkins, whose hand was ably played by Mrs. Eleutheros H. Cooke, of Honolulu. Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth and Captain Watkins made delicious rabbits. Mrs. Samuel H. Bell, wife of Chaplain Bell, had a delightful bridge party on Saturday at Schofield Barracks, for Meses. Ellicott, Gibson, Marquart, Mathews, Gullion, McClure, Cruikshank, Rehkopf, Pratt, Willoughby, Hopkins and Miss Hopkins. Mrs. Rumbough and Mrs. Howell dropped in for tea. Miss Bell assisted in dispensing charming hospitalities.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf., are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine son and heir, on Sept. 26. The line of the 5th Cavalry is extending a welcome home to Mrs. Orton, wife of Capt. E. P. Orton, who returned to Schofield Barracks, after a two months' visit to her home in Seattle, Wash. Miss Dillingham, of Honolulu, was guest of Miss Mansfield at the quarters of Colonel Mansfield for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart entertained at bridge on Thursday in honor of Miss Browning, who has been a guest for several weeks of Lieut. and Mrs. Demmer, Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden, Lieut. and Mrs. Demmer, Miss Daisy Marquart, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Millikin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Kay, Lieuts. J. G. Quekemyer and J. G. Winter were among the guests. Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Kay presided most acceptably at the chafing dish.

The 2d Infantry Club looked most attractive on Tuesday afternoon when the officers and ladies of that regiment entertained at tea for the other regimental lines. In keeping with the broad hospitality of the 2d, there was a table devoted for each of the neighboring regiments; the Artillery table was presided over by Mrs. W. R. Gibson, whose becoming toilette was in harmony with the Artillery decorations; the Cavalry table was beautiful in yellow, and here Mrs. Ira Longanecker served tea. White asters and candles capped by blue shades spoke of the Infantry table, where Miss Daisy Marquart served in Infantry colors. The 2d Infantry band played a beautiful program. Mrs. Charles C. Demmer entertained the 2d Infantry Bridge Club Monday afternoon at her quarters in the medical line. Mrs. Clement H. Wright won the prize presented by Mrs. Demmer, Canton china plates.

The officers line of the 5th Cavalry is being filled at Schofield Barracks. Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson returns on Thursday and Capt. John M. Jenkins on being made a major will continue in the 5th; Capt. N. F. McClure, who on reaching his majority was in danger of being assigned to another regiment, remains in the 5th Horse. Consequently the 5th Cavalry can now boast of the presence of a colonel, lieutenant colonel and two majors with the regiment. There is still a scarcity of captains, and lieutenants are not very abundant.

Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln was hostess for the 2d Infantry Bridge Club on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Mathews were winners of the prizes. Mrs. Marquart presided at the tea table. Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory were dinner hosts on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Miss Daisy Marquart and Lieut. Harry Pfeil. Mrs. George L. Morrison entertained Thursday in honor of Mrs. Koester. Major Francis J. Koester on receiving his majority from a captaincy in the 5th Cavalry has been assigned to the 12th and everybody regrets to see Major and Mrs. Koester go away. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, "after the ball was over," gave a dinner on Saturday night for the bachelor set of the large post and friends from the city. Miss Kathleen Stevens and Miss Ethel Spalding, of Honolulu, Miss Dockery and Miss Millikin, of the Cavalry line, Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, from Fort Shafter, Lieuts. Sloan Dock, F. H. Sheridan, John Millikin and J. G. Quekemyer, 5th Cav., Lieut. B. R. Peyton, 1st Field Art., and Asst. Civil Engr. G. S. Burrell, U.S.N., were guests.

At Fort Ruger Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten entertained at bridge on Thursday evening in compliment to their house guest, Mrs. Wooten's sister, Miss Clay, who will return to her Kentucky home this week. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Irwin G. Shepherd, Mrs. William C. Hoddy, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. W. C. Neville, Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam, Mrs. Lewis H. Watkins, Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, Miss Ziegler, Dr. Hobdy, Captain Putnam and Lieutenant Watkins. The men's prizes became the property of Lieutenant Watkins and Major Neville; Miss Clay received a Satsuma bowl and Mrs. Carter an attractive desk set.

Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth was hostess at bridge on Wednesday afternoon at Schofield Barracks, complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Eleutheros H. Cooke, of Honolulu. Meses. Koester, Sturges, Graham, Gibson, Demmer, Cunningham, Lincoln and Hopkins and Miss Browning were among guests. Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson was host at a chafing-dish supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson and Miss Daisy Marquart. Mrs. A. W. Gullion entertained charmingly at bridge on Monday.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Oct. 15, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson entertained with a chafing-dish party Sunday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. John M. Ellicott, of Honolulu. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, Lieut. P. J. Lauber, Miss Daisy Marquart, Lieut. F. P. Jackson and Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Cooke. Mrs. Mathews made a delightful rabbit. Monday afternoon Mrs. F. E. Hopkins gave a large bridge party, Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Mrs. Willoughby and Mrs. Gullion winning the prizes. Mrs. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, of the Maryland, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gibson for ten days, on Monday became the guest of Col. and Mrs. D. J. Rumbough. Col. and Mrs. Rumbough gave a beautiful dinner Monday in honor of Mrs. Ellicott, other guests being Major and Mrs. Cruikshank and Capt. D. W. Hand. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Rumbough, Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley and Mrs. Ellicott. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor gave a dinner Wed-

nesday for Captain Hand, Col. and Mrs. Rumbough and Mrs. Ellicott.

The transport Sherman came into port Thursday morning and all of Honolulu was at the dock to meet her. On board for Schofield Barracks were Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems and children, Lieut. F. W. Bowley and Lieut. Joseph Andrews for the Artillery garrison; for the Infantry garrison was Lieut. S. H. Foster; and to join the medical staff were Lieut. and Mrs. James R. Mount and small son.

One of the largest bridge parties at the post was given by Mrs. Lewis Foerster Thursday afternoon in the Cavalry Club rooms. All the ladies of the three garrisons were invited. Mrs. Foerster was assisted by Mrs. N. F. McClure and Mrs. T. H. Cunningham. Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Barton won the prizes. A delightful course luncheon was served. The Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. J. A. McAndrew on Friday. Mrs. Gullion winning the club prize. The Post Hop Club gave another delightful dance Saturday evening. Music was furnished by the 5th Cavalry band, and many guests from Honolulu were present. Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins held a large reception Friday afternoon for Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Mrs. D. J. Rumbough, Mrs. Harold Naylor and Mrs. Willoughby assisted in entertaining.

This week the officers of the 2d Infantry, who have recently been promoted, received their assignments and there were many changes in the regiment. Lieut. Col. Willson Y. Stamper was transferred to Schofield Barracks from Fort Shafter; Lieut. Fred A. Cook was ordered to Fort Shafter; Lieut. Ira L. Longanecker was assigned to Company A; Lieut. Allen W. Gullion to Company C; Lieut. Alfred Booth to Company D; Lieut. J. A. McAndrew and Lieut. S. H. Foster to Company H; and Capt. G. E. Kumpe to Company F.

Mrs. N. F. McClure gave a bridge luncheon Monday. Mrs. Morrison won the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew gave a chafing-dish party Friday evening in honor of Lieut. S. H. Foster. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker. Mrs. E. A. Sturges, of the 5th Cavalry, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt Wilder, of Honolulu, for the past week. Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth returned Saturday from a trip to visit the volcano Kilauea and other points of interest around the islands. Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll C. Demmer, Med. Corps, moved from the Infantry garrison to the Cavalry garrison this week, and Lieut. and Mrs. James R. Mount took their vacated quarters.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 2, 1911.

On Friday, Oct. 27, Mrs. Allison, wife of Col. J. N. Allison, gave a luncheon to announce the engagement of their daughter Marion to Lieut. J. E. Fickel, 29th Inf. The table was decorated with a profusion of pink and white flowers, the centerpiece consisting of white chrysanthemums and bride roses rising from an old colonial silver vase. Masses of Killarney roses and maiden-hair fern, interspersed with pink shaded electric lights, covered the entire length of the table, while here and there, arranged in slender vases, were bouquets of lilies-of-the-valley. Place-cards, painted in designs of twining roses and Cupids, and little pink slippers serving as almond receptacles at each cover, carried out the symbolism of the occasion, which was further emphasized in the heart-shaped molds of the ices and other confections. The guests were Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. George R. Cecil, the Misses Cecil, Miss Emily Chase and Miss Katharine Andrews, from Governors Island, and from New York, Mrs. Emerson MacMillan, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Edward Prince, Mrs. Alfred H. Peats, Mrs. Philip Livingston Jones, Mrs. Frederick Norton, Miss Carita Spencer; from Philadelphia, Miss Stella Allison. The hop at Corbin Hall on the 27th was a largely attended one. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith gave a hop supper after the dance for Miss Marion Allison.

On Thursday evening the weekly dance of the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men was given. It was a full dress affair and was honored by the presence of Col. George R. Cecil, who led the grand march with Mrs. Cecil, who was presented with a bouquet of roses by the club. At the supper, served after the grand march, Colonel Cecil addressed a few remarks to the large company present, which were received with great enthusiasm. The dances of this organization are given every Thursday in Corbin Hall and are attended by 150 to 200 each week.

During the week the Atlantic Fleet at anchor in the Hudson has been the object of much interest to all on Governors Island and a number of tours around the men-of-war have been made by large parties in the Lieutenant Cheney, the engineer boat Baltimore, the General Johnston, and the Ordinance. On Thursday, the day of the naval review by the President, many officers' families had friends from New York to see the fleet pass out to sea, and Mrs. George R. Cecil, Mrs. A. B. Shattuck and others gave luncheons and teas before and after the event.

Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham entertained at dinner at their quarters in the New York Arsenal on Friday for Major and Mrs. Samuel Reber and Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Gleiner. Col. John W. Pullman visited friends in the garrison on Wednesday. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, who have been for a long time with their daughter, Mrs. Townsend Whelen, Fort Jay, left on Tuesday for Washington, where they will make their home, at the Dresden. Mrs. Charles M. Truitt, of Fort Porter, Buffalo, is a guest of Mrs. William M. Black.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1911.

Major and Mrs. James P. Jervy and small daughter have been for several days the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss. Miss Eleanor Bliss, who spent Wednesday and Thursday on the post, has returned to Bryn Mawr.

Last Thursday the 135th, 165th and 167th Companies marched to camp at Creedmoor, where they will remain till Nov. 9. The three companies, headed by Captain Raymond with Lieutenant Wildrick as adjutant, made quite an imposing sight, quite like real war, as all the baggage and supply wagons were marked "3d Provisional Regiment." To-day three of the four remaining companies, the 114th, 101st and the 82d, marched to the camp, accompanied by the band, and all were mustered in the field. Major Sidney S. Jordan, with Lieut. Walter K. Dunn as adjutant headed the column. Colonel Cronkrite, Captain Steele and Major Rutherford were also mounted. The horses gave some trouble as they were not accustomed to the band. They all returned tired and hot at about four o'clock. Several ladies of the post have visited the camp, but they all agree with the officers, that July is a better time than October to live in tents.

Mr. Frederick Perkins has returned to Fort Bayard, after a three months' visit with his parents. He has been a great addition to all the social gatherings this summer, and all join in hoping for his speedy return to Fort Totten.

There seem to be a number of birthdays among the very young ladies of the post. Little Miss Violet Dusenbury had a lovely party on Thursday, all the children say. There was plenty of ice cream, birthday cake and candy, and what more could be desired! The guests were Meses Mary Elizabeth Brigham, Margery Shinkle, Alice and Charlotte Kessler and Marguerite Gillespie, and they all had a glorious time. Miss Kate Kessler celebrated her tenth birthday with a luncheon, to which Meses Mary Elizabeth Brigham, Margery Shinkle, Alice and Charlotte Kessler were invited. After a most delicious luncheon Major Kessler took Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. Brigham and all the little girls for a long automobile ride.

Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, C.E., has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Jordan for several days, while here in connection with Engineer property. He has now returned to Washington. Major Patterson, who was ordered from this post to Fort Hancock for temporary duty, is now to be stationed there permanently, much to the regret of the Fort Totten people. Miss Stella Dunn, of Brooklyn, spent Monday and Tuesday with her brother, Lieutenant Dunn, on this post. Lieut. A. G. Gillespie witnessed the Harvard-Brown football game in Boston last Saturday. The hop scheduled for Halloween night has been postponed, on account of the absence of the officers who are in camp. Mr. Herbert Officer spent Saturday and Sunday on the post as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Dusenbury. Mr. Officer is attending Columbia.

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Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, has issued orders for the establishment of a school of equitation at all posts in the department where mounted troops might be stationed. According to the terms of the order all lieutenants in the mounted service and such officers higher up as the regimental commander may designate will be placed under the instruction of a graduate of the Fort Riley school. From Nov. 1 to March 1 next, there will be riding classes for five days each week. The order also says this instructions must in no wise interfere with other duties. The General wants a uniform system of instruction throughout the department. Col. Charles G. Treat, 3d

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Field Art., will be in charge of the organization of the riding class at Fort Sam Houston and Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav., will be the instructor.

The last of the troops at the Fort Sam Houston, Texas, maneuver camp will leave early next week for their former stations. On Nov. 5 the 28th Infantry will start for Fort Snelling, Minn.; Company L, 3d Battalion, Engineers, for Fort Leavenworth, and Company I, Signal Corps, for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The 17th Infantry will leave Nov. 6 for Fort McPherson, Ga., and on Nov. 7 the 11th Cavalry will start for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The officers who attended the German army maneuvers last summer have submitted their reports to Major Gen. Leonard Wood. They say that the aeroplane repeatedly proved its efficiency as a military adjunct for scouting purposes. The Signal Corps officers are much encouraged, and the nature of the report may have an important bearing on the activities of the flying squad at the Southern aviation school this winter.

The London Graphic publishes a cartoon showing the deserted palace of peace bearing the inscription, "Off indefinitely." Before it appears the disconsolate figure of Peace, with "Andrew, the Laird o' Skibo," standing nearby, with his angel wings and smiling face saying (in simplified spelling): "Don't cri, mi deer; remember u hav always got me."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

THE FLEET AT NEW YORK.

The assembling of the Atlantic Fleet at New York during the past week has met every expectation of Secretary Meyer and the millions of other friends of the Navy. There was no accident nor mishap of even insignificant character to mar the smoothness of the arrival, stay or departure of the fleet. The conduct of the bluejackets was a credit to the Service. The streets were filled with these agile and healthy looking young men, and as a general rule they lived up to the best standards of American seamen. Probably no other equally large body of young men in the world could be scattered about so large and seductive a city as New York, after many weeks afloat, and exhibit such admirable behavior as that which characterized the shore visits of liberty parties from the fleet. That every man was a paragon of propriety and virtue is not asserted, because that would be asking too much of weak human nature, but we do maintain that the sailors' general average of deportment was not below that of the civilian standard. Considering the temptations which are always near at hand for the visitor to so gay a metropolis as New York and the contrast between the restricted routine aboard ship and the freedom of city life, this is saying a great deal. The friends of the Navy cannot but be proud of the way the throngs of bluejackets carried themselves during their stay in New York.

Not the least gratifying feature of the fleet's visit was the high place which the bluejackets proved they have in the estimation of the public. Everywhere the men were treated with hearty kindness, and the brawling and wrangling that years ago too often marked the contact of naval men and civilians were conspicuously absent. The courtesy and attention with which the large visiting parties were received on board ship had their reciprocal effect. The thousands who visited the ships took back to their homes pleasant accounts of their reception on the huge fighting machines and the gentlemanly actions of the men on the decks. This reputation was spread abroad throughout the city, and when the men came on shore it was only natural there should be a disposition to show appreciation of the way they put themselves out on board ship to please their visitors. Secretary Meyer's idea of getting the Navy nearer to the people has been successfully carried out, and it is to be hoped that the practical results of his scheme will stimulate more such intimate relations between the sea folk and the shore folk in the years to come.

The popularity of the fleet was shown by the multitudes that visited the ships during the day and those that lined the shores at night, both in New York and New Jersey, to witness the illumination of the vessels. So great was the army of sightseers on Riverside Drive during the nights of the illumination that one was reminded of some great festal occasion like the Columbus celebration nearly twenty years ago or the more recent Hudson-Fulton fête. Nor did the spectators come and view the vessels for a few minutes and then depart. On the contrary most stood or walked about for several hours watching the dazzling array of lighted ships, stretching its glittering line along seven miles of the Hudson River.

For those who could look back to the Columbus celebration and remembered the insignificant collection of warships that then represented the naval strength of the greatest country in the world, there must have come home this week the exhilarating, uplifting conviction that now the United States has a fleet more worthy the mightiest nation in the world, and commensurate with the new duties which it has assumed since the day in the early nineties when the representatives of old and honorable Spain helped this new country to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Following his review of the fleet on Thursday President Taft made the statement which follows below. In this it is to be hoped that the members of the Congressional committees who inspected the fleet the day before will concur. We commend to their attention, not only these remarks of the President, but these of Hon. Oscar Straus. Referring to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Straus said: "But there was one point on which we couldn't agree. He always maintained that a large and powerful navy was the best way to insure peace. I was always a firm believer in peace, and doubted his logic. But when I saw Italy, contrary to all laws of friendly Powers and forgetful of all international treaties, go ahead and attack her nearby friendly nation, with no other provocation than that she was a weaker nation, I am now inclined to think that Roosevelt was right, and that the only way to preserve and insure peace is by a powerful—and by a very powerful—navy."

The President said: "Those who saw the fighting

fleet which was assembled in New York Harbor to-day could not fail to be struck with its preparedness and with its high military efficiency, and must have been proud of its personnel.

"The demonstration has had an educational value in arousing patriotism, in increasing the general knowledge of and interest in the Navy, in illustrating the ability to mobilize on short notice, and in showing the skill of the officers who turned the whole fleet in the narrow river and sent it to sea at the rate of fourteen knots per hour.

"The equipment of the fleet is excellent, except as to the number of destroyers and cruisers and colliers in proportion to the whole number. We had in the fleet to-day twenty-two destroyers, and to meet the full requirements there should have been approximately one hundred destroyers, or an average of four to each battleship. It is true that there has been a marked improvement in the type of colliers and fast cruisers in our Navy, but it is also true that we haven't a sufficient number.

"In addition to building great battleships, other nations are building enormous high-speed cruisers—twenty-eight knots per hour—and it is believed that our Navy should be similarly equipped. Unless a navy is maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency it is a needless extravagance.

"I am more than ever convinced of the desirability of conferring upon the commanding officer of our fleet the title of admiral, or at least of vice admiral. At present the ranking officer is a rear admiral, and this title is not commensurate with the importance of the fleet. At the review of the German fleet at Kiel a smaller number of ships was under the command of a full admiral; two squadrons were commanded by vice admirals, and each of four divisions was commanded by a rear admiral."

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, reviewed his command off Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1. The fleet, twenty-four ships in all, with two submarines, arrived off Los Angeles Harbor before dawn. The vessels stretched from a point opposite San Pedro to Long Beach, seven miles away. Conspicuous in the line was the famous battleship Oregon, the only one in the Pacific. The reviewing vessel was the gunboat Vicksburg. After taking the fleet up from San Diego Admiral Thomas transferred command of the fleet temporarily to Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland. Thousands of persons visited the harbor and lined the shore when the first salute announced that the review had begun. The submarines Grampus and Pike, after the formalities of the review had been concluded, performed aquatic feats. After leaving Los Angeles the Oregon will proceed to San Diego, and after a short time there will return to Bremerton. The cruiser Cincinnati has been ordered to China, whither the Raleigh is also expected to be despatched. The destroyers Whipple, Truxtun, Hopkins, Hull, Paul Jones, Preble and Stewart will proceed to San Diego to outfit for a voyage to Honolulu.

The success of the naval mobilization at New York led to the suggestion in official circles that it be made an annual event.

THE NEW UNIFORM ORDER.

The new uniform order soon to be published represents more hard work on perplexing details than any order that has been issued by the War Department in recent years. Yet the order will be well worth the time and trouble that has been taken in preparing it, for it will furnish the first official information of a definite character on the uniform and equipment to be worn by officers in the Service. The order does not describe the uniform, as this feature of the uniform is dealt with in a circular issued by the Quartermaster's Department. It simply prescribes the uniform and equipment to be worn on each of the various occasions and settles many vexing questions as to what is the proper dress at official and social affairs. The order is indexed, and deals with the smallest detail of uniform and equipment. For instance, there is a provision on the regulation spurs indicating when and how they should be worn. An effort has been made to reduce so far as possible the full dress occasions and to permit officers to wear field uniform as often as possible. In formulating the order the Navy regulations have been taken into consideration, so that Army officers will be able to compare favorably in appearance with the Navy on every occasion.

The mess jacket is the only optional garment under the new order. It will take the place in the Service that the dinner coat does in the civilian's wardrobe. It will be worn around barracks at dinners and lesser occasions. The special evening dress, which has been optional, may be prescribed. It takes the place in the Service that the full evening dress does in civil life. The order gives authority to the commanding officer of a post to prescribe the uniform to be worn on all occasions, social and official, of a general nature. When an officer is giving an entertainment the commanding officer may confer upon the host the authority to prescribe the dress for the occasion. Under the order aiguillettes will be worn on the left side by all staff officers with the exception of aids to the President. This is to conform to the general custom which obtained in all armies with the exception of the United States.

No changes in the uniform are provided for in the order. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on

the War Department to include some changes in the uniform, but the General Staff refused to recommend any to the Secretary of War. In this connection it is announced that the War Department will not adopt the proposal for regimental mess jackets. Later it is thought that the Department will take steps to adopt different styles of mess jacket for the different arms of the Service and the Coast Artillery. The order, which has been sent to press, is a long one, comprising a sort of encyclopedia of information on the required uniform for the Service. It is a credit to the ability and careful work of Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., who prepared it.

It is probable that a general order will be issued by the War Department making temporary changes in the new Infantry Drill Regulations so that the Army can use the old equipment. It was assumed by the board which prepared the new regulations that the new equipment would be issued at the same time that the regulations were put into effect. But the new drill regulations appeared sooner than it was possible to effect the contemplated changes in the equipment. To cover this period of transition the Department will issue an order which will make it possible to use the old equipment with the new regulations. Among the provisions that will be in the order will be one providing that the guard mounting ceremony be conducted according to the old drill regulations, using commands as in the new regulations. It will be provided that the first sergeant carry a revolver only until sabers are issued. Other non-commissioned officers who are also to be armed with sabers under new regulations will carry swords for the present. Company flags will soon be issued by the War Department to Regulars without requisition. It will be necessary to make a requisition for company flags for the Militia. The War Department is now preparing to issue additional field glasses to Infantry companies. A powerful whistle is being designed for all those mentioned in Par. 34, I.D.R. For officers an attempt will be made to design a combination whistle and watch case to be worn on the wrist. Provision will be made for shelter tent drill to be used pending the receipt of the new pattern tent. There will also be provisions in the order for a method of equipment-inspection to use pending receipt of new pattern equipment. In general the order, now under consideration by the War Department, will cover all points left in doubt due to the transition from the old to the new equipment.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d Cav., at present in Washington, D.C., has again been selected to carry on negotiations with a disturbing band of Indians in the Far West. On Nov. 1 Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, announced the selection of Colonel Scott to conduct negotiations with the Hopi tribe of Indians in Arizona, and in detailing this officer to perform the hazardous mission General Wood is paying a signal tribute to the ability and experience of the Cavalry officer who knows more about the customs and habits of the various Indian tribes than any other man in the Army, or in the country. It appears that for some time past the Department of the Interior has been having great trouble in dealing with the Hopis. The members of the tribe have persistently refused to send their children to the agency schools, and on this account they have given no end of trouble to the agents of the Interior Department. Efforts have been made and all sorts of plans resorted to by the Interior Department to bring the Indians to terms, but to no avail. Only recently the Interior Department requested the War Department to detail a body of troops to deal with the Indians and compel them to respect the regulations of the Interior Department.

Now the War Department has taken the matter in its own hands and Colonel Scott, accompanied by a detachment of Cavalry, will be sent on a peaceable mission to treat with the Indians and point out to them the need for the education of their children. Colonel Scott is well acquainted with the sign language of the Indians and is equipped thoroughly in every way to bring his mission to a successful conclusion. He is expected to start on his trip to Arizona in the course of a few days.

Of the white recruits of the Army in 1910 49.04 per cent. were 5 feet 8 inches or over, and 0.987 per cent. were under the minimum height of 5 feet 4 inches, as compared with 48.74 and 1.06 for the previous year. For colored troops 46.81 were 5 feet 8 inches or over, and 1.2 per cent. were under the minimum height, as compared with 45.48 and 0.99. The average height for white recruits was 5 feet 7.56 inches, for colored 5 feet 7.51 inches. The average weight of white recruits was 144.5 pounds; of colored recruits, 150.44 pounds. Of the white troops 58.07 per cent. weighed 140 pounds or over, while 1.61 per cent. weighed less than the minimum, 120 pounds, as compared with 57.94 and 1.29 for 1909. Of the colored troops 73.6 per cent. weighed 140 pounds or over, while 0.478 per cent. weighed less than the minimum, 120 pounds, compared with 64.61 and 0.65 for 1909. The chest measurement of 47.15 per cent. of the white recruits was 34 inches and over, and 2.87 per cent. were 30 inches and under, as compared with 47.77 and 2.54 per cent., respectively, for the preceding year. The chest measurements for colored recruits show 52.63 per cent. 34 inches or over, and 1.67 per cent. 30 inches and under, compared with 53.49 and 1.68 for 1909.

The Secretary of War has decided not to hold examinations for the position of ordnance sergeant in the Army on Feb. 1, 1912. It has been reported by the Chief of Ordnance that there remained unappointed ten

eligibles from the list of eligibles for the position established as a result of the examination held Feb. 1, 1910. Sixty-three applicants were examined Feb. 1, 1911, of whom thirty-four attained the requisite general average, and there is at present a list of forty-four eligibles. Existing orders require that the Register for any year shall contain the names of all those who have passed a satisfactory examination for that year, following the names of those held over as eligibles from the preceding year, and it is thought, therefore, that the present list of eligibles will suffice for the needs of the Service for approximately two and a half years. During the past five years the average number of appointments a year has been seventeen.

What should be the function of the Coast Artillery after withdrawal from the coast fortifications is made possible through the turn of events in war, is the question Capt. Harold E. Cloke, C.A.C., discusses in his honorable mention essay in the 1910 competition, published in the September-October Artillery Journal. Premising that the C.A.C. is too large and valuable a unit to be broken up into heterogeneous organizations, he finds that the approximately twenty thousand men of the corps, being in close touch with Infantry, would make a full division with the exception of the Cavalry, hospitals, etc. In such a case the division would require 13,500 Infantry, 2,252 Field Artillery, 501 Engineers and 207 Signal Corps men, a total of 16,460 men. The want of Cavalry could be supplied by drawing on the Volunteer Cavalry, which, says the essayist, "stands very high in efficiency." There are crack Cavalry organizations of the National Guard near New York, and obtaining one regiment of Cavalry at that place ought not to be difficult. There would be enough men left over in forming such a division to take care of the forts temporarily evacuated. He dissents from the claim that the Infantry is any more important than any other arm. Simply because it strikes the knock-out blow it is not entitled, in his opinion, to claim the victory any more than is any other part of the fighting machine. The Chief of Coast Artillery, with the rank of major general, would be in command of such an Infantry division. Captain Cloke describes the training of the men and the provisional organization required by such an arrangement.

No other Secretary of War in recent years has taken such a deep interest in the Army and the Service as does Henry L. Stimson. Secretary Stimson's experience in the National Guard seems only to have whetted his appetite for military affairs. Usually the head of the War Department confines his attention to the general business of the Department, and does not go into the details of military administration. Not so with Mr. Stimson. Having made a thorough inspection of the Southern Army posts, Secretary Stimson, with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, will leave Washington Nov. 8 for a visit to the schools at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. He is specially interested in the work that is being done at the School of Equitation at Fort Riley and the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, and is desirous of familiarizing himself with the details of the work.

Officers of the War Department who have been giving the subject of government for the Canal Zone consideration are favorably impressed with the Mann bill. It is understood that the War Department will not make any recommendation to Congress on the subject unless requested to do so. In fact, the officers of the Department would prefer not to become involved in the discussion of this subject, which is apt to take up considerable time of the next session. At the same time it is generally agreed that the Mann bill will be more suitable for the conditions that will obtain on the canal after its completion. It is generally conceded that the power of controlling the canal and fortifications should be largely in the hands of the President, and this is provided for in the Mann bill.

President Taft has approved an order modifying the physical tests or physical exercises for officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps. The new order, which supersedes all previous orders, will go into effect Jan. 1, 1912. The new order requires a monthly walk of ten miles in one day, the walk for the day to be completed in not more than four and not less than three and one-half consecutive hours. In the tropics, or where the temperature is correspondingly high at the time of exercise, the distance walked and the time required shall be two-thirds those above stated. The complete order is given under our Navy head in this issue.

There will be about 135 vacancies to be filled at the examination for commissions in the mobile Army to take place Jan. 12, 1912. It is thought that about forty passed at the last examination, although the work of looking over the reports on the papers of the examination has not yet been completed. The papers of the candidates in the last examination have been received at the War Department. The result of the examination will be announced about Nov. 10.

The most successful long distance wireless messages which have been received at the new wireless station at Newport, R.I., were received Oct. 30 from Colon, two thousand miles away. The messages arrived distinctly.

ATLANTIC FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The great attraction to the general public in New York city the past few days has been the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, and the Palisades of New Jersey, the shore front and Riverside Drive of New York city have been thronged with sightseers. Excursion steamers have been jammed and overloaded, while motor boats, many of them under irresponsible owners, have carried thousands aboard the ships, and then, as in former assemblies of vessels, have left the people to be taken ashore by the ships' boats.

Many thousands witnessed the beautiful electric light and searchlight display on Oct. 30 and the following nights. The hulls of the vessels, the funnels and masts were outlined by strings of electric lights, while searchlights shot their rays in all directions.

The inspection of the fleet by Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Nov. 1 in the Hudson River, off New York city, and the review by President Taft the day following, fully demonstrated the ability of the Navy Department to assemble ready for instant service the most powerful aggregation of vessels in the history of the Navy, and this at little less than a month's notice.

Every seagoing class of vessel in the Navy was represented except the monitor and the bark rigged steam vessels. There were twenty-four battleships, ranging from 10,288 tons to 21,825 tons, the aggregate tonnage being 366,864 tons displacement. The other vessels and their tonnage were: Two armored cruisers, 29,000; two cruisers, 6,950; twenty-two destroyers, 15,463; sixteen torpedo-boats, 2,994; eight submarines, three tenders to torpedo fleet, 8,466; four gunboats, 4,737; nine miscellaneous, such as hospital ships, mine layer, ammunition ship, supply ships, etc., 40,733; eight colliers, 93,938; one oil tanker, 6,159; three tugs, 2,295; 102 vessels of all classes, aggregating 577,599 tons. Of all the vessels in the review the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, the gunboats Castine, Nashville, Marietta and Petrel, a few of the smaller torpedo-boats and some of the auxiliaries were the only vessels in the Navy at the time of the Spanish War.

If all vessels had been in a single column it would have extended up river 17.3 miles. The number of officers on this aggregation of ships is 1,124, and enlisted men 25,378.

The vessels assembled carried in all the following guns: 12-inch and 13-inch (in turrets), 128; 8-inch and 10-inch (in turrets), 128; 5-inch, 6-inch and 7-inch, 302; 3-inch and 4-inch, 437. It is estimated that the entire battery could be fired at the rate of more than two rounds a minute, developing within five minutes' firing a muzzle energy of 87,395,000 foot tons, or sufficient to blow the heaviest battleship in the review 3,500 feet in the air. During this time there would be delivered 70,000 pounds of high explosive and 1,828,000 pounds' weight of projectiles. The range of the largest of these guns, the 13-inch, is twelve miles.

The battleships, armored cruisers and scout ships are each fitted with from two to four submerged torpedo tubes for the discharge of automobile torpedoes. With the torpedo tubes of the torpedo-boats and destroyers it is estimated that the assembled vessels could have discharged in one broadside 350,000 pounds of explosives, equivalent to the discharge of 16,000,000 standard rifle bullets of 150 grains weight each (350,000 X 7,000 grains = 150 grains).

It is interesting to note that four of our latest battleships, the Delaware, North Dakota, Florida and Utah, are all equipped with oil burning apparatus, in addition to using coal, and seventeen of the destroyers use oil fuel. The Florida and the Utah, the two latest vessels, have tanks for 400 tons of fuel oil, in addition to a bunker capacity of 2,500 tons of coal.

To supply oil the tanker *Arctusa* is part of the fleet. Then there are the turbines and water tube boilers. At the outbreak of the war with Spain the only vessels equipped with water tube boilers were the torpedo-boats, the monitor *Monterey* and the gunboats *Annapolis*, *Marietta* and *Nashville*. The coal capacity of the assembled fleet was 133,876 tons.

The fine personnel speaks for itself. The bluejackets and marines seen around the city streets were clean-cut and well behaved, and to see any of them "three sheets in the wind" was a rarity.

A little over fifty years ago (January, 1861) of the ninety vessels in the Navy the largest was the steam frigate *Niagara*, a wooden vessel of 4,580 tons, and built in 1855. We had in the Navy, counting all classes, in June, 1910, 308 vessels, aggregating 1,067,537 tons, according to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

In view of the position of the United States as one of the greatest naval Powers in the world it is hoped that the coming Congress will authorize the rank of vice admiral. Such a rank is badly needed, and as Secretary Meyer said on Nov. 1:

"This enormous armada is in charge to-day of one who ranks as a rear admiral and little more than the division commanders. It is due to the Navy and the Government that such a fleet should be placed under a commander-in-chief who should have the title of vice-admiral."

Secretary Meyer was naturally delighted with the great success of the mobilization, and in speaking of the great fleet said:

"The mobilization within thirty days indicates a preparedness for any emergency and shows how this great fleet can be assembled within a short time. This day also demonstrates the effectiveness of the present organization—an organization which has resulted in both efficiency and economy. The ships become more and more self-sustaining. The New Hampshire and the Michigan required no repairs. It was demonstrated also that for our reserve fleet an increased number of men are necessary. I had anticipated that by asking for 2,000 more men in the estimates of this year. These estimates, which have gone into the Treasury, cover pay and the maintenance of those men, and the additional estimates are no larger than the appropriations of last year. That the fleet was able to make such a demonstration was due to the fine work of the aids and the chiefs of the bureaus working in connection with the commander-in-chief."

Some idea of the growing increase in tonnage may be had from the following: At the mobilization at Hampton Roads on the occasion of the Jamestown Exposition, in June, 1907, there were thirty-three vessels, displacing 285,251 tons. In May, 1908, the Atlantic Fleet, on a cruise around the world, met the Pacific Fleet at San Francisco, giving a total force of forty-six vessels of all classes, with a displacement of 407,924 tons. In the Hudson-Fulton celebration, in September, 1909, there were forty-three vessels, with a displacement of 316,762 tons.

INSPECTION BY SECRETARY MEYER.

The inspection by Secretary Meyer on Nov. 1 and the review by President Taft Nov. 2 went off without a hitch, and the program each day was carried out as

ordered. Fine weather favored both ceremonies, but on the day of the review there was a high northwest wind and a brief snow squall.

The *Mayflower*, with Secretary Meyer aboard and a large party of special guests, departed from West Twenty-third street at the appointed time, two p.m., Wednesday, and stood for the U.S.S. *Connecticut*, the flagship of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, the commander-in-chief. Among those aboard the *Mayflower* were Senators Root, O'Gorman, Martine and Riggs and the Naval Committee, consisting of Representatives Hobson and Bates; Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney General; Mr. Fisher, the Secretary of the Interior; Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, and members of the Congressional committees, and the naval attachés of four foreign nations.

The usual salutes were fired and the crews of the warships were lined up along the rails. The *Mayflower* stood off from the flagship *Connecticut* while Rear Admiral Osterhaus and his division commanders, Rear Admirals Charles J. Badger, Aaron Ward, Thomas B. Howard and Bradley A. Fiske, and Capt. William S. Benson, reported aboard to pay their respects. The Secretary and his party then left for an inspection of the *Connecticut*, and from that ship visited in turn the flagships *Louisiana*, *Minnesota*, *Georgia*, *Washington*, the tender *Dixie*, flagship of the Torpedo Fleet, and then the *Utah*, the flagship of the provisional division.

REVIEW BY PRESIDENT TAFT.

For the review by President Taft on Nov. 2 the vessels of the fleet were dressed in a rainbow of flags and officers and men looked their prettiest. The wind blowing a fifty-mile gale from the Northwest altered the program somewhat, and caused a delay in the moving of the vessels past the President's yacht to sea. This, however, did not detract in the least from the fine appearance of the vessels.

The President was met at Jersey City by his naval aids, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer and Lieut. A. L. Bristol, and boarded the tug *Pautuxent*, which conveyed him to the *Mayflower*, anchored off Twenty-third street in the Hudson. He was received aboard with the usual honors by Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington in command of the *Mayflower*, with Lieutenants Eberle, Cook, Manly and Dowell, Paymaster Little and Dr. Grayson. Representing the Secretary of the Navy were Comdr. Philip Andrews, personal aid, Rear Admirals Wainwright, Vreeland, Fletcher and Potter and Captain Potts. Secretary Meyer arrived aboard later with Mrs. W. H. Taft.

After the President enjoyed his breakfast on the *Mayflower* his flag was raised and saluted by the guns on the *Mayflower*, after which all the vessels of the fleet fired twenty-one guns each in salute. When the *Mayflower* dropped anchor off Fifty-fourth street, Rear Admiral Osterhaus and staff went aboard, followed by the flag officers of the several divisions to pay their respects. After the formalities Rear Admirals Badger, Ward, Howard and Fiske and Captain Benson, the division commanders, and Commander Eberle, of the torpedo flotilla, all returned to the *Connecticut* to receive the President.

The President was received aboard with the honors due, including side boys at the gangway. Mr. Taft was accompanied by Secretary Meyer, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, naval aid, Major A. W. Butt, U.S.A., military aid, and Rear Admirals Wainwright, Potter, Vreeland and Fletcher and Comdr. Philip Andrews.

After greeting the officers and remaining on board a short time, Mr. Taft returned to the *Mayflower*, which then proceeded along the lines of vessels to give the President an opportunity to review the fine fleet at anchor.

The signal for the ships to weigh anchor and get under way was given by Rear Admiral Osterhaus at 3:30 p.m. and the *Mayflower* had meanwhile taken her post off Twenty-third street, instead of at Bedloe's Island, as at first intended. The fierce wind delayed the flood tide, which ordinarily would have swung the sterns of the ships up stream, much earlier and have made the passing out of the harbor easier.

The main line of ships passed out in the order in which they had anchored, at a twelve-knot speed, 400 yards distance and made a fine sight. The *Maine*, *Iowa*, *Indiana* and *Massachusetts*, reserve vessels, remained at anchor. Following the main line of ships were the torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats in double column, and it was dark before the submarines and the last of the supply ships, etc., passed. The formation of the tail end of the fleet was broken on account of the heavy traffic in the river at the time the fleet passed out. The new battleship *Florida*, which was taken to her place in line by tugs, passed in review under her own steam and returned to the navy yard at Brooklyn, which was highly creditable to her commander and crew.

In honor of the review there was a special display of bunting on vessels on the river and in docks along the shore front. Excursion boats were crowded with people, and Riverside Drive and other vantage points had their masses of sightseers.

Some 1,500 members of the Navy League of the United States and their friends availed themselves of the courtesy of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and visited the battleships in New York Harbor during the special hours reserved for the Navy League on Monday morning, Oct. 30. The officers conducted the visitors all over the ships and gave them an opportunity to see everything of interest. Naval launches were provided for transportation to and from the ships.

ATLANTIC FLEET ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

An exciting event to the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet was the three-mile boat race for twelve-oared cutters rowed in the Hudson River October 30 for the cup presented by Mr. D. M. Coffin, of the New York Yacht Club. Ten husky crews strove for the honors, and the winner was the champion crew of the *Georgia* by three lengths. Time, forty-eight minutes, against the tide. The winning *Georgia* sailors were Cleary, stroke; Holden, Burns, Miller, Levy, Blair, Ryan, McNeil, Lalley, Pendleton, Einert, Seiff and George E. Church, coxswain. The nine crews who followed the *Georgia* were from the following battleships: *Michigan*, *North Dakota*, *Louisiana*, *South Carolina*, *Minnesota*, *Missouri*, *Ohio*, *Virginia* and *Nebraska*. Three of these crews, however, pushed the *Georgia*'s men hard. They were the men from the *Virginia*, *Missouri* and *Mississippi*, in the order named. The ten crews kept together until the last half mile of the course. Each crew crossed the finish line with its twelve oars aloft and held them there in vertical salute to the victors. Cheers were given for the victors, while

the crews that lagged behind got nothing but good-natured joshing.

Owing to the fact that the teams of the *Nebraska* and the *Idaho* once again failed to tally against each other in a football match at American League Park, New York city, Oct. 30, the championship of the Atlantic Fleet cannot be decided until some later assembly of the vessels. It was the second meeting of these rival elevens in a week, and so evenly matched are they that they have now played two full games of four fifteen minute periods each and an extra one of the same length of time with neither side able to push the ball over the goal line. The team from the *Connecticut*, however, won from the *North Carolina* after the other engagement, and are now in a position to meet the winner of the first contest, if there ever is one, for the championship of the fleet. The game between the *Nebraska* and *Idaho* men was a see-saw, in which each side was within an ace of a touchdown more than once, only to meet with a stiff defense, which threw back the invaders. In the first period the *Idaho* team got the jump on their rivals and had the ball within a few yards of the goal line, only to lose it on downs. Twice more in this period they tried to score by field goals, but missed. In the second and third periods the tide changed, and it was all in favor of the *Nebraskans*. Once they got the leather within eight yards of the last chalk and later only six yards away, only to lose it each time. In the final quarter hour things switched around toward the *Idahoans*, and they made all but ten yards of the distance to the posts, but were then held back. On this occasion they missed victory on a field goal by a margin of inches. In the second game the *Connecticut* boys were helped a lot toward winning by the big total of 26 to 6 by the fumbling of the *North Carolinians*. Although the score appears one sided, the match was well contested, and along toward the end it was the losers who were doing the more effective work. They were unable, however, to handle the ball cleanly when they got within the danger zone, else they might well have pulled up on the winners. A run of ninety yards for a touchdown by Scheimeck, after a fumble by *North Carolina*, was the feature of the game. The titles for which the teams played Oct. 30 are now held by the *Nebraska*, champion of Fourth Division, Second Squadron; the *Idaho*, champion Third Division, Second Squadron; the *Connecticut*, champion First and Second Divisions, First Squadron; the *North Carolina*, champion of Fifth Division, First Squadron.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S TARGET PRACTICE.

The Delaware, with Capt. Charles A. Gove in command, led in the autumn target practice held off Chesapeake Capes during the first part of September by the Atlantic Fleet. The Delaware made a percentage of 52.551, while the New Hampshire came second with 48.249, with Capt. T. S. Rodgers in command. The third ship was the *South Carolina*, with a percentage of 45.191, Capt. A. F. Fechteler being in command. The standing of the ships is as follows:

1. Delaware, 52.551, Capt. Gove.
2. New Hampshire, 48.249, Capt. T. S. Rodgers.
3. South Carolina, 45.191, Capt. Fechteler.
4. Washington, 36.949, Capt. Hughes.
5. Vermont, 36.300, Capt. McLean.
6. Louisiana, 30.939, Capt. Winterhalter.
7. Kansas, 30.818, Capt. Hoogewerf.
8. Michigan, 30.787, Capt. Usher.
9. Connecticut, 29.664, Capt. Rush.
10. Georgia, 29.236, Capt. W. L. Rodgers.
11. Minnesota, 24.810, Capt. G. R. Clark.
12. Mississippi, 24.723, Capt. Fullam.
13. North Dakota, 22.393, Capt. Glaves.
14. Virginia, 19.514, Capt. Glennon.
15. Missouri, 19.357, Capt. Chapin.
16. Nebraska, 17.134, Capt. J. P. Parker.
17. North Carolina, 11.280, Capt. Marsh.
18. Maine, 11.091, Capt. F. W. Kellogg.
19. Ohio, 9.730, Capt. W. W. Buchanan.
20. Idaho, 9.223, Capt. Dunn.

RELATION OF SUCTION TO COLLISIONS.

At the request of the British Admiralty Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., will go to England as an expert witness in the case growing out of the ramming of the Olympic by the British cruiser Hawke. Some time ago Naval Constructor Taylor conducted an experiment on the attraction which one ship has for another when they are passing. Mr. Taylor's report on this investigation has attracted international attention, and the naval authorities in England regard him as one of the highest authorities on the subject.

Much criticism by German marine experts has been aroused by the recent collision between the British cruiser Hawke and the White Star liner Olympic, and the seamanship of the British navigators comes in for condemnation because the ships were allowed to come so close together as to make possible the operation of suction upon the smaller ship. The Olympic has a displacement of 45,000 tons, while the Hawke is about one-sixth as large. In 1908 a somewhat similar accident happened in the harbor of New York, when the steamer *Parima* went aground by a sudden swerve as the larger ocean liner *Prinzess Irene* began to lap upon her stern. The accident induced Naval Constructor Taylor to make further experiments in the government model basin in Washington. Mr. Taylor found that when the overtaking ship began to overlap the other the disturbing force was of slight moment; there actually appeared to be a repulsion at both bow and stern, and the repelling force acting upon the bow of the following vessel, causing the stern of the latter to turn in toward the leader. As the overhauling craft continues to creep up the bow suction grows stronger, and the repulsion of the stern of this ship lessens, becoming, in fact, attraction when the two boats are abreast.

Carrying the action through its natural sequence, the two boats proceeding, the Naval Constructor discovered that there was a reversal of effects as the overtaking vessel assumed the lead; the bow suction diminishing rapidly while the stern pull became stronger, the latter reaching a maximum when the mid-length of the overhauling boat was about two-tenths its length ahead of the midships of the overtaken vessel. These disturbing forces are particularly potent in shallow waters, and the experiments at the navy yard in Washington were made in circumstances of depths tending to diminish rather than magnify the measure of the suction as compared with the circumstances of

ships passing through the ordinary channels approaching harbors. Naval Constructor Taylor found by his model trials, when the two boats were in the position described by Professor Reeve, that the forces of attraction and repulsion were, in effect, directly opposite, i.e., the bow of the overlapping boat turning in toward the midlength section of the craft still in the lead.

Robert G. Skerrett points out in the Scientific American that the correctness of Mr. Taylor's conclusions can be easily verified without a trial basin, simply using diagrams to illustrate the principles of varying pressure. The results of the Naval Constructor's researches should prove of great value to naval navigators, especially in these days of huge warships, whose displacement and great speed produce a suction difficult for the rudder to overcome unless allowance is made for this factor in judging the proximity which can be safely attempted.

TRIAL OF THE NEW CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

Members of the General Staff and civilian swordsmen have had under consideration for the past two weeks the new saber recommended by the Cavalry Equipment Board. It was generally agreed that the new saber was an improvement over anything that has ever been used in the Service, and compares very favorably with the sabers used by other armies. Some of the officers and civilian expert swordsmen were of the opinion that the new saber came nearer combining the thrusting and cutting qualities than any saber that has been offered to the Service. At the same time, after minute examination and practical test, it has been decided that some slight changes in the grip would be a material improvement in the saber. It develops that the blade of the new saber is about two inches out of line with the sight. By curving the handhold slightly downward and making some other small changes in the shape of the blade it is thought that the thrusting qualities of the saber can be improved without detracting from its cutting qualities. The weight, balance and general workmanship on the saber are commended in the highest terms by the members of the General Staff and civilian swordsmen. With the changes suggested it is thought that the Cavalry and non-commissioned officers in the Infantry will be furnished with the best saber in the world. On Oct. 31 the members of the General Staff were given their first opportunity to compare the new Cavalry equipment with the equipment now in use. Two troopers from Fort Myer were brought over to the War Department to give a comparative demonstration of the new and old equipments. One was furnished with a complete set of new equipment and the other with the old equipment. The demonstration convinced the members of the General Staff that the Cavalry Board had done much to improve the equipment of the mounted service. It was generally agreed that a light, low and tight pack has been developed by the board. With this pack carrying the new troop pannier, containing saddler's, farrier's and horseshoer's supplies on one side, and on the other side the boilers, pans and utensils taken from the field range and furnished by the Subsistence Department, in sufficient amount to cook for 100 men on the march, the entire load upon this horse, including rigging and all, is a little less than 200 lbs. He can keep up with his troop easily on the march. The object of this arrangement is to enable the troop to operate for periods of a few days when deprived of its wagons. The animal packed with the new field range complete as issued by the Subsistence Department carries a weight, rigging and all, of something over 300 lbs. The packing of the cooking utensils is done precisely as though on the anarejo, viz., with sling rope and diamond hitch. The capacity of the four boilers is somewhat less than that of the four in the range as issued, but is sufficient. The entire four nest. The other utensils go inside the inner boiler. The pans go outside the boilers. The proper height of the shelter tent with saber serving as tent pole is obtained by placing an extra shelter pin under bellmouth of scabbard and supporting it on the hilt of blade. This makes a firm support, and is in every way satisfactory.

The trooper readily combines the two ration bags into a single knapsack, and places it upon his back, using no other strap or attachment than what are with it on the saddle. He takes his bed blanket out from under the saddle, takes his shelter half off the cantele roll and forms a blanket roll of them, which he breaks about the upper and lateral sides of the knapsack, and attaches thereto by thongs which are constantly with the ration bags. This forms a dismounted pack which is convenient and comfortable to the man, if it is proper to call anything in the way of a pack comfortable. It is well up on his shoulders, in the best place for carrying a burden, and securely attached to the man.

The mess outfit is taken from the pommel pockets and placed in a pocket for this purpose at the back of the knapsack. The entrenching tool is assembled and shipped into the belt ring, where it carries most conveniently. The gunslung, which for mounted duty depends from the belt ring, now passes about the canteen and steadies it in place. It hooks into the saber hook for this purpose. It is also readily available for slinging the rifle when desired. The trooper has now become ready for dismounted duty—the equal of the infantryman in all respects but one—he has no bayonet. He has, however, his pistol and ammunition, which will compensate in a measure for the bayonet's absence.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at Manila, P.I., Oct. 31, with sixty-four officers and 741 enlisted men of the 13th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, and 486 casuals.

On Nov. 2 Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, announced the following selection of Cavalry officers who will participate in the horse show to be held at New York on Nov. 18 and 24: From San Antonio, Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, jr., 3d Field Art.; Fort Ethan Allen, 2d Lieut. Cushman Hartwell, 10th Cav.; Fort Meyer, Cant. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. John W. Downer and 1st Lieut. John H. Shepherd, 3d Field Art.; Columbus Barracks, 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav.; Fort Riley, Capt. Guy V. Henry and 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., and three other officers not yet determined upon.

August Belmont, of New York, has presented to the Army two more stallions for breeding purposes. Announcement to this effect was made by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, on Nov. 2. One of these

is Vestibule, a two-year-old stud, sired by Roxand out of Watervale. Colonel Belmont paid \$150,000 for the stud Roxand, and it is considered the finest of its kind in the possession of the New Yorker, if not in the world. The other stallion, Footprint, is a three-year-old, also sired by Roxand out of Fetish. Both stallions will be sent to the remount station at Front Royal, Va.

Troops A, B, C and D, 15th U.S. Cavalry, and Batteries D, E and F, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, executed the French double cavalry drill and other evolutions on Oct. 28 before Secretary of War Stimson and Major General Wood. The review of the troops began at eleven o'clock in the morning. About two o'clock the soldiers were dismissed from the field, after three hours' arduous work. At the close of the review eight troopers gave an exhibition drill with cavalry sabers. Secretary Stimson and General Wood afterward inspected the post. Col. Joseph Garrard, of the 15th Cav., in command of the post, was the host of the visitors. Major Frederick S. Foltz was in command of the squadron of cavalymen, and Major Charles P. Summerall of the battalion of Artillery. The officers commanding the troops were Capt. James R. Lindsay, Troop A, known as the Black Horse Troop; Lieut. William W. Overton, Troop B; Capt. Warren Dean, Troop C, and Capt. Henry C. Smither, Troop D. Capt. Willard D. Newbill was in command of Battery D, Lieut. Samuel Frankenger, Battery E, and Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Battery F.

The medical officers stationed at Fort D. A. Russell assembled at a recently called meeting and effected an organization known as the Fort Russell Medical Society. The charter members comprise all the present medical officers of the post and are: Major George A. Skinner, Major W. W. Reno, Capt. H. McC. Snyder, Lieut. L. P. Williamson, Lieut. George G. Divins, all Medical Corps, and Lieut. E. W. Patterson, Lieut. Charles W. Cullen and Lieut. M. S. Lombard, of the Medical Reserve Corps. The society organized by electing Major Skinner president, Lieutenant Cullen corresponding secretary, and Lieutenant Lombard secretary. The object of the society is to study all original advance of medicine and surgery, and for the discussion of foreign and domestic professional articles in current medical and other scientific magazines and allied literature. Meetings will be held Tuesday afternoon of each week in the post hospital. In addition to the regular meetings it is proposed to hold a special monthly class and clinic, and to that there will be invited neighboring and visiting members of the medical fraternity and officers of the M.R.C. on the inactive list. The Fort Russell hospital is one of the best equipped institutions in the United States and one of the largest in the military service.

In an interesting and hard fought football game Monday afternoon, Oct. 23, on the Infantry post diamond at San Antonio, Texas, the Signal Corps and Battery C, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, teams played a tie of 0 to 0. The game was interesting from start to finish, but each defense from the beginning clearly had the better of the opposing attack. It was a case of a fluke to decide, and there were no serious flukes forthcoming. For the Signal Corps Twining played the star game, while the others kept close to him. For the Artillery Cichy was the star, playing a clever individual game and running his team well.

The football team from Co. I, of the U.S. Engineers, on duty at San Antonio, Texas, won from the 1st Battalion team of the 28th U.S. Infantry Oct. 25, 1911, 27 to 0. The Engineers played like a machine and outclassed the opposition in the forty minutes of actual play. The game was fast and clean. The work of the Engineers' backfield was brilliant in every department. The particular stars of the game were Thayer at half and Sweeney at end for this team. Howard, Moran and Cranston were the bright boys for the Infantry. The first touchdown was scored in five minutes of play, and after that it was all Engineers. The Infantry obtained one first down during the entire game, while the Engineers' backs behind fine interference repeatedly made runs of fifteen and twenty yards. The longest dash was made with Thayer carrying the ball thirty-five yards for a touchdown. The punting on both sides was excellent. Simmons and Warren doing this stunt for the winners and Null for the Infantry. Five touchdowns were scored and Fritz kicked two goals from touchdown. He also made the first touchdown following the fumble.

The football team from Company I, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in a game at San Marcos, Texas, Oct. 26, without a single first down to their credit lost to the Baptist Academy on the latter's field by a score of 6 to 0. The game was hard fought throughout, and both sides were repeatedly subjected to penalties. The game was played for the most part in Army territory, occasionally on a kick the ball being sent into Academy's half of the field to be again stubbornly rushed back. Academy's gains were won throughout the game by hard work, and for the most part by rushing the ball. In the first quarter neither side gained any material advantage, the ball dying in Army territory near the center of the field. During the last quarter neither side made material gains, the game ending with the ball on Army's 45-yard line.

AUTOMATIC RIFLES FOR THE ARMY.

The Ordnance Department is developing an automatic rifle, or, more strictly speaking, a self-loading musket. Shortly after the adoption of the automatic pistol the work of developing a service rifle along the same lines was taken up by the Ordnance officers of the Army. It took them twelve years to develop an automatic pistol which the experts were convinced would stand the test of the Service. Automatic pistols had been in use by civilians long before the Ordnance Department took up the subject, but none of them would stand the tests which were required by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. It is not expected that it will take as long to develop a rapid-fire service rifle as it did to secure the pistol, as many of the problems now presented were solved in experiments with automatic pistols. The Ordnance officers will also be aided in their work on a service rifle by the experiments with machine guns. In all probability the Ordnance will have a new automatic or semi-automatic service rifle developed before Congress is ready to rearm the Army.

During the past two or three months experiments have been conducted with the Kjellman, Schuboe and Madsen types of guns operated by gas. Several tests have also been conducted with new recoil mechanism, and two attachments for the present service rifle have been tried out in extended tests. While considerable progress has been made the Ordnance officers are free to admit that they are far from the solution of the problem. There are a number of automatic rifles which have reached a high enough state of efficiency for use in civil life, but

none of them is up to the Army standard. It is planned to have a competitive test before a board as soon as any inventor or manufacturer has convinced the Ordnance officers that they have guns that can approach the state of efficiency that will be required by the Army. These tests will be conducted on the same general plan as those which led to the selection of an automatic pistol for the Service. Military authorities in all of the large countries are also working on an automatic rifle. Especially in Germany and France is there a deep interest in this subject. Both of the countries are conducting their experiments with the greatest secrecy, and are endeavoring to develop an arm which, it is thought, might be the deciding factor in the event of war between the rivals for military supremacy in Continental Europe. There is a fortune awaiting any inventor who will develop anything like a perfect automatic rifle which is not too heavy for a single soldier to man.

Of the recoil-operated class of automatic rifles there are two subdivisions, "short-recoil" and "long-recoil." In the former, which is most favored by inventors, the barrel, body and bolt recoil together for a short distance, about a quarter of an inch, in which space the bolt is unlocked, and the bolt then recoils freely in the body. The bolt is run forward in reloading by a spring. In the long-recoil type the barrel, body and bolt recoil the whole distance, and the barrel and body are run up by one spring, the bolt by another. Several such rifles have been shown at the N.R.A. meetings at Bisley; the Rexer, Mauser and Woodgate rifles being on the long-recoil, the Hallé on the short-recoil principle. Gas-operated rifles like the Hotchkiss and Colt machine guns have fixed barrels and are worked by a portion of the powder gases, which is allowed to escape from the barrel through a small hole near the muzzle, thence entering a cylinder and working a piston in connection with the breech mechanism. No automatic rifle up to August, 1910, had been issued as a service weapon by any power, the problem of ensuring certainty in action under service conditions—i.e., with grit and dirt in the working parts—being the principal difficulty.

REPORT OF THE Q.M. GENERAL.

Maintaining that the interests of the Government suffer from the ignorance of Q.M. details on the part of young officers who become post quartermasters of a battalion post, the Q.M. General in his annual report recommends that all lieutenants be required to take a prescribed course in the garrison school concerning Q.M. duties, the regimental Q.M. or other experienced officer to be the instructor. "This lack of instruction," the report says, "usually results in the young officer being initiated into his work by the post Q.M. sergeant or civilian clerk, and in a correspondence school for his instruction being conducted by the office of the Q.M.G. and the C.Q.M. of Division." Regret is expressed that it is not possible to send more non-coms. to the school of instruction at Philadelphia. At present it is not possible to send more than four at a time.

Discussing the advantages of a supply corps proposed by the bill amalgamating the Q.M., Subsistence and Pay Departments of the Army (H.R. 11023), General Aleshire estimates that a total saving of about two millions a year would be effected by the change; the saving in the pay of the supply corps men required to replace the civilian force now would be about \$963,305 a year, and the increased efficiency he places at another million.

The Department transported in the year 112,353 passengers, 25,768 animals, 286,365 tons of freight, \$14,494,317 in funds, and 284 remains of officers, enlisted men and civilians. The Army transport system now consists of seventeen vessels, of which fourteen are troop ships. Of these four are out of commission. The Atlantic and the Philippine fleets each have four troop ships, and the Pacific fleet has six. The transports have made thirty-seven sailings in the year, carrying 1,229 officers, 24,971 enlisted men, 5,299 civilians, or a total of 31,490. The freight carried has amounted to 51,155 tons. The net earnings of the transports, based on the lowest rates offered for similar service by commercial lines, has been \$2,087,516.18 for passengers and \$632,788.79 for freight. These figures do not include the transporting of families of officers, soldiers or employees, or other persons not entitled to public transportation, the value of such gratuitous service being \$485,640.31. The expenditures for operation and maintenance of transports were \$1,779,070, of which \$259,653 was for ships out of commission. Included in these figures is the cost of operating the Burnside, engaged in cable work for the Signal Corps of the Army, the total for this being \$119,013.

The average cost of young horses for the remount depots has been \$9.20 higher a head than in 1910, being \$136.65 each for the 1,681 horses purchased in the year. This figure is \$27 less than the average cost of aged Cavalry horses. The average cost of mounts for the mounted service of the Army was \$146.12, which is accounted for by the fact that Texas maneuvers made it necessary to buy 161 Texas horses for riding purposes at a cost of only \$88.12 each. From the remount stations seventy animals were sold in the twelvemonth to officers as riding horses. In issues from the remount stations Fort Reno led with 844, Fort Keogh being second with 750, and Front Royal being last with 163, or a total of 1,757. The cost of the transportation of the troops moved in connection with the Texas maneuvers, including impedimenta, baggage and supplies, aggregated \$894,436. There was no serious delay except in two instances.

The financial statement shows that \$32,668,699 was remitted to disbursing officers and paid out on Treasury settlements from the appropriations of the fiscal year 1911, and \$16,310,769 from appropriations of other fiscal years, including special or indefinite appropriations, and to the surplus fund. The balance remaining in the Treasury July 1, 1911, of the appropriations for the regular service of the Q.M. Department for the year 1911 was \$5,446,446, and of appropriations for other fiscal years and of special and indefinite appropriations \$4,255,286. The tabular analysis for the year, to face page 53 of the report, should be designated for the year 1911, instead of 1910.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff present at the opening of the Army and Navy Building at Newport, R.I., on Nov. 17. It was constructed by private subscriptions, dedicated to the interests of the Army and

ATLANTIC FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The great attraction to the general public in New York city the past few days has been the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, and the Palisades of New Jersey, the shore front and Riverside Drive of New York city have been thronged with sightseers. Excursion steamers have been jammed and overloaded, while motor boats, many of them under irresponsible owners, have carried thousands aboard the ships, and then, as in former assemblies of vessels, have left the people to be taken ashore by the ships' boats.

Many thousands witnessed the beautiful electric light and searchlight display on Oct. 30 and the following nights. The hulls of the vessels, the funnels and masts were outlined by strings of electric lights, while searchlights shot their rays in all directions.

The inspection of the fleet by Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Nov. 1 in the Hudson River, off New York city, and the review by President Taft the day following, fully demonstrated the ability of the Navy Department to assemble ready for instant service the most powerful aggregation of vessels in the history of the Navy, and this at little less than a month's notice.

Every seagoing class of vessel in the Navy was represented except the monitor and the bark rigged steam vessels. There were twenty-four battleships, ranging from 10,288 tons to 21,825 tons, the aggregate tonnage being 366,864 tons displacement. The other vessels and their tonnage were: Two armored cruisers, 29,000; two cruisers, 6,950; twenty-two destroyers, 15,463; sixteen torpedo boats, 2,904; eight submarines; three tenders to torpedo fleet, 8,406; four gunboats, 4,737; nine miscellaneous, such as hospital ships, mine layer, ammunition ship, supply ships, etc., 40,733; eight colliers, 93,938; one oil tanker, 6,159; three tugs, 2,295; 102 vessels of all classes, aggregating 577,599 tons. Of all the vessels in the review the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, the gunboats Castine, Nashville, Marietta and Petrel, a few of the smaller torpedo boats and some of the auxiliaries were the only vessels in the Navy at the time of the Spanish War.

If all vessels had been in a single column it would have extended up river 17.3 miles. The number of officers on this aggregation of ships is 1,124, and enlisted men 25,378.

The vessels assembled carried in all the following guns: 12-inch and 13-inch (in turrets), 128; 8-inch and 10-inch (in turrets), 128; 5-inch, 6-inch and 7-inch, 302; 3-inch and 4-inch, 437. It is estimated that the entire battery could be fired at the rate of more than two rounds a minute, developing within five minutes' firing a muzzle energy of 87,395,000 foot tons, or sufficient to blow the heaviest battleship in the review 3,500 feet in the air. During this time there would be delivered 70,000 pounds of high explosive and 1,828,000 pounds' weight of projectiles. The range of the largest of these guns, the 13-inch, is twelve miles.

The battleships, armored cruisers and scout ships are each fitted with from two to four submerged torpedo tubes for the discharge of automobile torpedoes. With the torpedo tubes of the torpedo boats and destroyers it is estimated that the assembled vessels could have discharged in one broadside 350,000 pounds of explosives, equivalent to the discharge of 10,000,000 standard rifle bullets of 150 grains weight each (350,000 X 7,000 grains = 150 grains).

It is interesting to note that four of our latest battleships, the Delaware, North Dakota, Florida and Utah, are all equipped with oil burning apparatus, in addition to using coal, and seventeen of the destroyers use oil fuel. The Florida and the Utah, the two latest vessels, have tanks for 400 tons of fuel oil, in addition to a bunker capacity of 2,500 tons of coal.

To supply oil the tanker Arethusa is part of the fleet. Then there are the turbines and water tube boilers. At the outbreak of the war with Spain the only vessels equipped with water tube boilers were the torpedo boats, the monitor Monterey and the gunboats Annapolis, Marietta and Nashville. The coal capacity of the assembled fleet was 133,876 tons.

The fine personnel speaks for itself. The bluejackets and marines seen around the city streets were clean-cut and well behaved, and to see any of them "three sheets in the wind" was a rarity.

A little over fifty years ago (January, 1861) of the ninety vessels in the Navy the largest was the steam frigate Niagara, a wooden vessel of 4,580 tons, and built in 1855. We had in the Navy, counting all classes, in June, 1910, 308 vessels, aggregating 1,067,537 tons, according to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

In view of the position of the United States as one of the greatest naval Powers in the world it is hoped that the coming Congress will authorize the rank of vice admiral. Such a rank is badly needed, and as Secretary Meyer said on Nov. 1:

"This enormous armada is in charge to-day of one who ranks as a rear admiral and little more than the division commanders. It is due to the Navy and the Government that such a fleet should be placed under a commander-in-chief who should have the title of vice-admiral."

Secretary Meyer was naturally delighted with the great success of the mobilization, and in speaking of the great fleet said:

"The mobilization within thirty days indicates a preparedness for any emergency and shows how this great fleet can be assembled within a short time. This day also demonstrates the effectiveness of the present organization—an organization which has resulted in both efficiency and economy. The ships become more and more self-sustaining. The New Hampshire and the Michigan required no repairs. It was demonstrated also that for our reserve fleet an increased number of men are necessary. I had anticipated that by asking for 2,000 more men in the estimates of this year. These estimates, which have gone into the Treasury, cover pay and the maintenance of those men, and the additional estimates are no larger than the appropriations of last year. That the fleet was able to make such a demonstration was due to the fine work of the aids and the chiefs of the bureaus working in connection with the commander-in-chief."

Some idea of the growing increase in tonnage may be had from the following: At the mobilization at Hampton Roads on the occasion of the Jamestown Exposition, in June, 1907, there were thirty-three vessels, displacing 285,251 tons. In May, 1908, the Atlantic Fleet, on a cruise around the world, met the Pacific Fleet at San Francisco, giving a total force of forty-six vessels of all classes, with a displacement of 407,924 tons. In the Hudson-Fulton celebration, in September, 1909, there were forty-three vessels, with a displacement of 316,762 tons.

INSPECTION BY SECRETARY MEYER.

The inspection by Secretary Meyer on Nov. 1 and the review by President Taft Nov. 2 went off without a hitch, and the program each day was carried out as

ordered. Fine weather favored both ceremonies, but on the day of the review there was a high northwest wind and a brief snow squall.

The Mayflower, with Secretary Meyer aboard and a large party of special guests, departed from West Twenty-third street at the appointed time, two p.m., Wednesday, and stood for the U.S.S. Connecticut, the flagship of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, the commander-in-chief. Among those aboard the Mayflower were Senators Root, O'Gorman, Martine and Riggs and the Naval Committee, consisting of Representatives Hobson and Bates; Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney General; Mr. Fisher, the Secretary of the Interior; Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, and members of the Congressional committees, and the naval attachés of four foreign nations.

The usual salutes were fired and the crews of the warships were lined up along the rails. The Mayflower stood off from the flagship Connecticut while Rear Admiral Osterhaus and his division commanders, Rear Admirals Charles J. Badger, Aaron Ward, Thomas B. Howard and Bradley A. Fiske, and Capt. William S. Benson, reported aboard to pay their respects. The Secretary and his party then left for an inspection of the Connecticut, and from that ship visited in turn the flagships Louisiana, Minnesota, Georgia, Washington, the tender Dixie, flagship of the Torpedo Fleet, and then the Utah, the flagship of the provisional division.

REVIEW BY PRESIDENT TAFT.

For the review by President Taft on Nov. 2 the vessels of the fleet were dressed in a rainbow of flags and officers and men looked their prettiest. The wind blowing a fifty-mile gale from the Northwest altered the program somewhat, and caused a delay in the moving of the vessels past the President's yacht to sea. This, however, did not detract in the least from the fine appearance of the vessels.

The President was met at Jersey City by his naval aids, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer and Lieut. A. L. Bristol, and boarded the tug Pantuxent, which conveyed him to the Mayflower, anchored off Twenty-third street in the Hudson. He was received aboard with the usual honors by Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington in command of the Mayflower, with Lieutenants Eberle, Cook, Manly and Dowell, Paymaster Little and Dr. Grayson. Representing the Secretary of the Navy were Comdr. Philip Andrews, personal aid, Rear Admirals Wainwright, Vreeland, Fletcher and Potter and Captain Potts. Secretary Meyer arrived aboard later with Mrs. W. H. Taft.

After the President enjoyed his breakfast on the Mayflower his flag was raised and saluted by the guns on the Mayflower, after which all the vessels of the fleet first twenty-one guns each in salute. When the Mayflower dropped anchor off Fifty-fourth street, Rear Admiral Osterhaus and staff went aboard, followed by the flag officers of the several divisions to pay their respects. After the formalities Rear Admirals Badger, Ward, Howard and Fiske and Captain Benson, the division commanders, and Commander Eberle, of the torpedo flotilla, all returned to the Connecticut to receive the President.

The President was received aboard with the honors due, including side boys at the gangway. Mr. Taft was accompanied by Secretary Meyer, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, naval aid, Major A. W. Butt, U.S.A., military aid, and Rear Admirals Wainwright, Potter, Vreeland and Fletcher and Comdr. Philip Andrews.

After greeting the officers and remaining on board a short time, Mr. Taft returned to the Mayflower, which then proceeded along the lines of vessels to give the President an opportunity to review the fine fleet at anchor.

The signal for the ships to weigh anchor and get under way was given by Rear Admiral Osterhaus at 3:30 p.m. and the Mayflower had meanwhile taken her post off Twenty-third street, instead of at Bedloes Island, as at first intended. The fierce wind delayed the flood tide, which ordinarily would have swung the sterns of the ships up stream, much earlier and have made the passing out of the harbor easier.

The main line of ships passed out in the order in which they had anchored, at a twelve-knot speed, 400 yards distance and made a fine sight. The Maine, Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, reserve vessels, remained at anchor. Following the main line of ships were the torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats in double column, and it was dark before the submarines and the last of the supply ships, etc., passed. The formation of the tail end of the fleet was broken on account of the heavy traffic in the river at the time the fleet passed out. The new battleship Florida, which was taken to her place in line by tugs, passed in review under her own steam and returned to the navy yard at Brooklyn, which was highly creditable to her commander and crew.

In honor of the review there was a special display of bunting on vessels on the river and in docks along the shore front. Excursion boats were crowded with people, and Riverside Drive and other vantage points had their masses of sightseers.

Some 1,500 members of the Navy League of the United States and their friends availed themselves of the courtesy of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and visited the battleships in New York Harbor during the special hours reserved for the Navy League on Monday morning, Oct. 30. The officers conducted the visitors all over the ships and gave them an opportunity to see everything of interest. Naval launches were provided for transportation to and from the ships.

ATLANTIC FLEET ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

An exciting event to the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet was the three-mile boat race for twelve-oared cutters rowed in the Hudson River October 30 for the cup presented by Mr. D. M. Coffin, of the New York Yacht Club. Ten husky crews strove for the honors, and the winner was the champion crew of the Georgia by three lengths. Time, forty-eight minutes, against the tide. The winning Georgia sailors were Cleary, stroke; Holden, Burns, Miller, Levy, Blair, Ryan, McNeil, Lalley, Pendleton, Einert, Seiff and George E. Church, coxswain. The nine crews who followed the Georgia were from the following battleships: Michigan, North Dakota, Louisiana, South Carolina, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia and Nebraska. Three of these crews, however, pushed the Georgia's men hard. They were the men from the Virginia, Missouri and Mississippi, in the order named. The ten crews kept together until the last half mile of the course. Each crew crossed the finish line with its twelve oars aloft and held them there in vertical salute to the victors. Cheers were given for the victors, while

the crews that lagged behind got nothing but good-natured joshing.

Owing to the fact that the teams of the Nebraska and the Idaho once again failed to tally against each other in a football match at American League Park, New York city, Oct. 30, the championship of the Atlantic Fleet cannot be decided until some later assembly of the vessels. It was the second meeting of these rival elevens in a week, and so evenly matched are they that they have now played two full games of four fifteen minute periods each and an extra one of the same length of time with neither side able to push the ball over the goal line. The team from the Connecticut, however, won from the North Carolina after the other engagement, and are now in a position to meet the winner of the first contest, if there ever is one, for the championship of the fleet. The game between the Nebraska and Idaho was a see-saw, in which each side was within an ace of a touchdown more than once, only to meet with a stiff defense, which threw back the invaders. In the first period the Idaho team got the jump on their rivals and had the ball within a few yards of the goal line, only to lose it on downs. Twice more in this period they tried to score by field goals, but missed. In the second and third periods the tide changed, and it was all in favor of the Nebraskans. Once they got the leather within eight yards of the last chalk and later only six yards away, only to lose it each time. In the final quarter hour things switched around toward the Idahoans, and they made all but ten yards of the distance to the posts, but were then held back. On this occasion they missed victory on a field goal by a margin of inches. In the second game the Connecticut boys were helped a lot toward winning by the big total of 26 to 6 by the fumbling of the North Carolinians. Although the score appears one sided, the match was well contested, and along toward the end it was the losers who were doing the more effective work. They were unable, however, to handle the ball cleanly when they got within the danger zone, else they might well have pulled up on the winners. A run of ninety yards for a touchdown by Scheimeck, after a fumble by North Carolina, was the feature of the game. The titles for which the teams played Oct. 30 are now held by the Nebraska, champion of Fourth Division, Second Squadron; the Idaho, champion Third Division, Second Squadron; the Connecticut, champion First and Second Divisions, First Squadron; the North Carolina, champion of Fifth Division, First Squadron.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S TARGET PRACTICE.

The Delaware, with Capt. Charles A. Gove in command, led in the autumn target practice held off Chesapeake Capes during the first part of September by the Atlantic Fleet. The Delaware made a percentage of 52.551, while the New Hampshire came second with 48.249, with Capt. T. S. Rodgers in command. The third ship was the South Carolina, with a percentage of 45.191, Capt. A. F. Fechteler being in command. The standing of the ships is as follows:

1. Delaware, 52.551, Capt. Gove.
2. New Hampshire, 48.249, Capt. T. S. Rodgers.
3. South Carolina, 45.191, Capt. Fechteler.
4. Washington, 36.949, Capt. Hughes.
5. Vermont, 36.300, Capt. McLean.
6. Louisiana, 30.939, Capt. Winterhalter.
7. Kansas, 30.818, Capt. Hoogewerf.
8. Michigan, 30.787, Capt. Usher.
9. Connecticut, 29.664, Capt. Rush.
10. Georgia, 29.236, Capt. W. L. Rodgers.
11. Minnesota, 24.810, Capt. G. R. Clark.
12. Mississippi, 24.723, Capt. Fullam.
13. North Dakota, 22.393, Capt. Gleaves.
14. Virginia, 19.514, Capt. Glennon.
15. Missouri, 19.357, Capt. Chapin.
16. Nebraska, 17.134, Capt. J. P. Parker.
17. North Carolina, 11.280, Capt. Marsh.
18. Maine, 11.091, Capt. F. W. Kellogg.
19. Ohio, 9.730, Capt. W. W. Buchanan.
20. Idaho, 9.223, Capt. Dunn.

RELATION OF SUCTION TO COLLISIONS.

At the request of the British Admiralty Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., will go to England as an expert witness in the case growing out of the ramming of the Olympic by the British cruiser Hawke. Some time ago Naval Constructor Taylor conducted an experiment on the attraction which one ship has for another when they are passing. Mr. Taylor's report on this investigation has attracted international attention, and the naval authorities in England regard him as one of the highest authorities on the subject.

Much criticism by German marine experts has been aroused by the recent collision between the British cruiser Hawke and the White Star liner Olympic, and the seamanship of the British navigators comes in for condemnation because the ships were allowed to come so close together as to make possible the operation of suction upon the smaller ship. The Olympic has a displacement of 45,000 tons, while the Hawke is about one-sixth as large. In 1908 a somewhat similar accident happened in the harbor of New York, when the steamer Parima went aground by a sudden swerve as the larger ocean liner Prinzess Irene began to lap upon her stern. The accident induced Naval Constructor Taylor to make further experiments in the government model basin in Washington. Mr. Taylor found that when the overtaking ship began to overlap the other the disturbing force was of slight moment; there actually appeared to be a repulsion at both bow and stern, and the repelling force acting upon the stern appeared to be greater than that exerted upon the bow of the following vessel, causing the stern of the latter to turn in toward the leader. As the overhauling craft continues to creep up the bow suction grows stronger, and the repulsion of the stern of this ship lessens, becoming, in fact, attraction when the two boats are abreast.

Carrying the action through its natural sequence, the two boats proceeding, the Naval Constructor discovered that there was a reversal of effects as the overtaking vessel assumed the lead; the bow suction diminishing rapidly while the stern pull became stronger, the latter reaching a maximum when the mid-length of the overhauling boat was about two-tenths its length ahead of the midships of the overtaken vessel. These disturbing forces are particularly potent in shallow waters, and the experiments at the navy yard in Washington were made in circumstances of depths tending to diminish rather than magnify the measure of the suction as compared with the circumstances of

ships passing through the ordinary channels approaching harbors. Naval Constructor Taylor found by his model trials, when the two boats were in the position described by Professor Reeve, that the forces of attraction and repulsion were, in effect, directly opposite, i.e., the bow of the overlapping boat turning in toward the midlength section of the craft still in the lead.

Robert G. Skerrett points out in the Scientific American that the correctness of Mr. Taylor's conclusions can be easily verified without a trial basin, simply using diagrams to illustrate the principles of varying pressure. The results of the Naval Constructor's researches should prove of great value to naval navigators, especially in these days of huge warships, whose displacement and great speed produce a suction difficult for the rudder to overcome unless allowance is made for this factor in judging the proximity which can be safely attempted.

TRIAL OF THE NEW CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

Members of the General Staff and civilian swordsmen have had under consideration for the past two weeks the new saber recommended by the Cavalry Equipment Board. It was generally agreed that the new saber was an improvement over anything that has ever been used in the Service, and compares very favorably with the sabers used by other armies. Some of the officers and civilian expert swordsmen were of the opinion that the new saber came nearer combining the thrusting and cutting qualities than any saber that has been offered to the Service. At the same time, after minute examination and practical test, it has been decided that some slight changes in the grip would be a material improvement in the saber. It develops that the blade of the new saber is about two inches out of line with the sight. By curving the handhold slightly downward and making some other small changes in the shape of the blade it is thought that the thrusting qualities of the saber can be improved without detracting from its cutting qualities. The weight, balance and general workmanship on the saver are commended in the highest terms by the members of the General Staff and civilian swordsmen. With the changes suggested it is thought that the Cavalry and non-commissioned officers in the Infantry will be furnished with the best saber in the world. On Oct. 31 the members of the General Staff were given their first opportunity to compare the new Cavalry equipment with the equipment now in use. Two troopers from Fort Myer were brought over to the War Department to give a comparative demonstration of the new and old equipments. One was furnished with a complete set of new equipment and the other with the old equipment. The demonstration convinced the members of the General Staff that the Cavalry Board had done much to improve the equipment of the mounted service. It was generally agreed that a light, low and tight pack has been developed by the board. With this pack carrying the new troop pannier, containing saddler's, farrier's and horseshoer's supplies on one side, and on the other side the boilers, pans and utensils taken from the field range and furnished by the Subsistence Department, in sufficient amount to cook for 100 men on the march, the entire load upon this horse, including rigging and all, is a little less than 200 lbs. He can keep up with his troop easily on the march. The object of this arrangement is to enable the troop to operate for periods of a few days when deprived of its wagons. The animal packed with the new field range complete as issued by the Subsistence Department carries a weight, rigging and all, of something over 300 lbs. The packing of the cooking utensils is done precisely as though on the anarejo, viz., with sling rope and diamond hitch. The capacity of the four boilers is somewhat less than that of the four in the range as issued, but is sufficient. The entire four nest. The other utensils go inside the inner boiler. The pans go outside the boilers. The proper height of the shelter tent with saber serving as tent pole is obtained by placing an extra shelter pin under bellmouth of scabbard and supporting it on the hilt of blade. This makes a firm support, and is in every way satisfactory.

The trooper readily combines the two ration bags into a single knapsack, and places it upon his back, using no other strap or attachment than what are with it on the saddle. He takes his bed blanket out from under the saddle, takes his shelter half off the cantle roll and forms a blanket roll of them, which he breaks about the upper and lateral sides of the knapsack, and attaches thereto by things which are constantly with the ration bags. This forms a dismounted pack which is convenient and comfortable to the man, if it is proper to call anything in the way of a pack comfortable. It is well up on his shoulders, in the best place for carrying a burden, and securely attached to the man.

The mess outfit is taken from the ponnel pockets and placed in a pocket for this purpose at the back of the knapsack. The entrenching tool is assembled and shipped into the belt ring, where it carries most conveniently. The gunslung, which for mounted duty depends from the belt ring, now passes about the canteen and steadies it in place. It hooks into the saber hook for this purpose. It is also readily available for slinging the rifle when desired. The trooper has now become ready for dismounted duty—the equal of the infantryman in all respects but one—he has no bayonet. He has, however, his pistol and ammunition, which will compensate in a measure for the bayonet's absence.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at Manila, P.I., Oct. 31, with sixty-four officers and 741 enlisted men of the 13th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, and 486 casuals.

On Nov. 2 Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, announced the following selection of Cavalry officers who will participate in the horse show to be held at New York on Nov. 18 and 24: From San Antonio, Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, jr., 3d Field Art.; Fort Ethan Allen, 2d Lieut. Cushman Hartwell, 10th Cav.; Fort Meyer, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. John W. Downer and 1st Lieut. John H. Shepherd, 3d Field Art.; Columbus Barracks, 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav.; Fort Riley, Capt. Guy V. Henry and 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., and three other officers not yet determined upon.

August Belmont, of New York, has presented to the Army two more stallions for breeding purposes. Announcement to this effect was made by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, on Nov. 2. One of these

is Vestibule, a two-year-old stud, sired by Roxand out of Watervale. Colonel Belmont paid \$150,000 for the stud Roxand, and it is considered the finest of its kind in the possession of the New Yorker, if not in the world. The other stallion, Footprint, is a three-year-old, also sired by Roxand out of Fetish. Both stallions will be sent to the remount station at Front Royal, Va.

Troops A, B, C and D, 15th U.S. Cavalry, and Batteries D, E and F, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, executed the French double cavalry drill and other evolutions on Oct. 28 before Secretary of War Stimson and Major General Wood. The review of the troops began at eleven o'clock in the morning. About two o'clock the soldiers were dismissed from the field, after three hours' arduous work. At the close of the review eight troopers gave an exhibition drill with cavalry sabers. Secretary Stimson and General Wood afterward inspected the post. Col. Joseph Garrard, of the 15th Cav., in command of the post, was the host of the visitors. Major Frederick S. Foltz was in command of the squadron of cavalrymen, and Major Charles P. Summerall of the battalion of Artillery. The officers commanding the troops were Capt. James R. Lindsay, Troop A, known as the Black Horse Troop; Lieut. William W. Overton, Troop B; Capt. Warren Dean, Troop C, and Capt. Henry C. Smith, Troop D. Capt. Willard D. Newbill was in command of Battery D, Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, Battery E, and Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Battery F.

The medical officers stationed at Fort D. A. Russell assembled at a recently called meeting and effected an organization known as the Fort Russell Medical Society. The charter members comprise all the present medical officers of the post and are: Major George A. Skinner, Major W. W. Reno, Capt. H. McC. Snyder, Lieut. L. P. Williamson, Lieut. George G. Divins, all Medical Corps, and Lieut. E. W. Patterson, Lieut. Charles W. Cullen and Lieut. M. S. Lombard, of the Medical Reserve Corps. The society organized by electing Major Skinner president, Lieutenant Cullen corresponding secretary, and Lieutenant Lombard secretary. The object of the society is to study all original advance of medicine and surgery, and for the discussion of foreign and domestic professional articles in current medical and other scientific magazines and allied literature. Meetings will be held Tuesday afternoon of each week in the post hospital. In addition to the regular meetings it is proposed to hold a special monthly class and clinic, and to that there will be invited neighboring and visiting members of the medical fraternity and officers of the M.R.C. on the inactive list. The Fort Russell hospital is one of the best equipped institutions in the United States and one of the largest in the military service.

In an interesting and hard fought football game Monday afternoon, Oct. 23, on the Infantry post diamond at San Antonio, Texas, the Signal Corps and Battery C, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, teams played a tie of 0 to 0. The game was interesting from start to finish, but each defense from the beginning clearly had the better of the opposing attack. It was a case of a fluke to decide, and there were no serious flukes forthcoming. For the Signal Corps Twining played the star game, while the others kept close to him. For the Artillery Cichy was the star, playing a clever individual game and running his team well.

The football team from Co. L, of the U.S. Engineers, on duty at San Antonio, Texas, won from the 1st Battalion team of the 28th U.S. Infantry Oct. 25, 1911, 27 to 0. The Engineers played like a machine and outclassed the opposition in the forty minutes of actual play. The game was fast and clean. The work of the Engineers' backfield was brilliant in every department. The particular stars of the game were Thayer at half and Sweeney at end for this team. Howard, Moran and Cranston were the bright boys for the Infantry. The first touchdown was scored in five minutes of play, and after that it was all Engineers. The Infantry obtained one first down during the entire game, while the Engineers' backs behind fine interference repeatedly made runs of fifteen and twenty yards. The longest dash was made with Thayer carrying the ball thirty-five yards for a touchdown. The punting on both sides was excellent, Simmons and Warren doing this stunt for the winners and Null for the Infantry. Five touchdowns were scored and Fritz kicked two goals from touchdown. He also made the first touchdown following the fumble.

The football team from Company I, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in a game at San Marcos, Texas, Oct. 26, without a single first down to their credit lost to the Baptist Academy on the latter's field by a score of 6 to 0. The game was hard fought throughout, and both sides were repeatedly subjected to penalties. The game was played for the most part in Army territory, occasionally on a kick the ball being sent into Academy's half of the field to be again stubbornly rushed back. Academy's gains were won throughout the game by hard work, and for the most part by rushing the ball. In the first quarter neither side gained any material advantage, the ball dying in Army territory near the center of the field. During the last quarter neither side made material gains, the game ending with the ball on Army's 45-yard line.

AUTOMATIC RIFLES FOR THE ARMY.

The Ordnance Department is developing an automatic rifle, or, more strictly speaking, a self-loading musket. Shortly after the adoption of the automatic pistol the work of developing a service rifle along the same lines was taken up by the Ordnance officers of the Army. It took them twelve years to develop an automatic pistol which the experts were convinced would stand the test of the Service. Automatic pistols had been in use by civilians long before the Ordnance Department took up the subject, but none of them would stand the tests which were required by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. It is not expected that it will take as long to develop a rapid-fire service rifle as it did to secure the pistol, as many of the problems now presented were solved in experiments with automatic pistols. The Ordnance officers will also be aided in their work on a service rifle by the experiments with machine guns. In all probability the Ordnance will have a new automatic or semi-automatic service rifle developed before Congress is ready to rearm the Army.

During the past two or three months experiments have been conducted with the Kjellman, Schube and Madeson types of guns operated by gas. Several tests have also been conducted with new recoil mechanism, and two attachments for the present service rifle have been tried out in extended tests. While considerable progress has been made the Ordnance officers are free to admit that they are far from the solution of the problem. There are a number of automatic rifles which have reached a high enough state of efficiency for use in civil life, but

none of them is up to the Army standard. It is planned to have a competitive test before a board as soon as any inventor or manufacturer has convinced the Ordnance officers that they have guns that can approach the state of efficiency that will be required by the Army. These tests will be conducted on the same general plan as those which led to the selection of an automatic pistol for the Service. Military authorities in all of the large countries are also working on an automatic rifle. Especially in Germany and France is there a deep interest in this subject. Both of the countries are conducting their experiments with the greatest secrecy, and are endeavoring to develop an arm which, it is thought, might be the deciding factor in the event of war between the rivals for military supremacy in Continental Europe. There is a fortune awaiting any inventor who will develop anything like a perfect automatic rifle which is not too heavy for a single soldier to man.

Of the recoil-operated class of automatic rifles there are two subdivisions, "short-recoil" and "long-recoil." In the former, which is most favored by inventors, the barrel, body and bolt recoil together for a short distance, about a quarter of an inch, in which space the bolt is unlocked, and the bolt then recoils freely in the body. The bolt is run forward in reloading by a spring. In the long-recoil type the barrel, body and bolt recoil the whole distance, and the barrel and body are run up by one spring, the bolt by another. Several such rifles have been shown at the N.R.A. meetings at Bisley; the Rexer, Mauser and Woodgate rifles being on the long-recoil, the Hallé on the short-recoil principle. Gas-operated rifles like the Hotchkiss and Colt machine guns have fixed barrels and are worked by a portion of the powder gases, which is allowed to escape from the barrel through a small hole near the muzzle, thence entering a cylinder and working a piston in connection with the breech mechanism. No automatic rifle up to August, 1910, had been issued as a service weapon by any power, the problem of ensuring certainty in action under service conditions—i.e., with grit and dirt in the working parts—being the principal difficulty.

REPORT OF THE Q.M. GENERAL.

Maintaining that the interests of the Government suffer from the ignorance of Q.M. details on the part of young officers who become post quartermasters of a battalion post, the Q.M. General in his annual report recommends that all lieutenants be required to take a prescribed course in the garrison school concerning Q.M. duties, the regimental Q.M. or other experienced officer to be the instructor. "This lack of instruction," the report says, "usually results in the young officer being initiated into his work by the post Q.M. sergeant or civilian clerk, and in a correspondence school for his instruction being conducted by the office of the Q.M.G. and the C.Q.M. of Division." Regret is expressed that it is not possible to send more non-coms. to the school of instruction at Philadelphia. At present it is not possible to send more than four at a time.

Discussing the advantages of a supply corps proposed by the bill amalgamating the Q.M., Subsistence and Pay Departments of the Army (H.R. 11023), General Aleshire estimates that a total saving of about two millions a year would be effected by the change; the saving in the pay of the supply corps men required to replace the civilian force now would be about \$963,305 a year, and the increased efficiency he places at another million.

The Department transported in the year 112,353 passengers, 25,768 animals, 286,365 tons of freight, \$14,494,317 in funds, and 284 remains of officers, enlisted men and civilians. The Army transport system now consists of seventeen vessels, of which fourteen are troop ships. Of these four are out of commission. The Atlantic and the Philippine fleets each have four troop ships, and the Pacific fleet has six. The transports have made thirty-seven sailings in the year, carrying 1,229 officers, 24,971 enlisted men, 5,299 civilians, or a total of 31,499. The freight carried has amounted to 51,155 tons. The net earnings of the transports, based on the lowest rates offered for similar service by commercial lines, has been \$2,087,516.18 for passengers and \$632,788.79 for freight. These figures do not include the transporting of families of officers, soldiers or employees, or other persons not entitled to public transportation, the value of such gratuitous service being \$485,640.31. The expenditures for operation and maintenance of transports were \$1,779,070, of which \$259,653 was for ships out of commission. Included in these figures is the cost of operating the Burnside, engaged in cable work for the Signal Corps of the Army, the total for this being \$119,013.

The average cost of young horses for the remount depots has been \$9.20 higher a head than in 1910, being \$136.65 each for the 1,681 horses purchased in the year. This figure is \$27 less than the average cost of aged Cavalry horses. The average cost of mounts for the mounted service of the Army was \$146.12, which is accounted for by the fact that Texas maneuvers made it necessary to buy 161 Texas horses for riding purposes at a cost of only \$88.12 each. From the remount stations seventy animals were sold in the twelvemonth to officers as riding horses. In issues from the remount stations Fort Reno led with 844, Fort Keogh being second with 750, and Front Royal being last with 163, or a total of 1,757. The cost of the transportation of the troops moved in connection with the Texas maneuvers, including impedimenta, baggage and supplies, aggregated \$894,436. There was no serious delay except in two instances.

The financial statement shows that \$32,668,699 was remitted to disbursing officers and paid out on Treasury settlements from the appropriations of the fiscal year 1911, and \$16,310,769 from appropriations of other fiscal years, including special or indefinite appropriations, and to the surplus fund. The balance remaining in the Treasury July 1, 1911, of the appropriations for the regular service of the Q.M. Department for the year 1911 was \$5,446,446, and of appropriations for other fiscal years and of special and indefinite appropriations \$4,255,286. The tabular analysis for the year, to face page 53 of the report, should be designated for the year 1911, instead of 1910.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, will be present at the opening of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. Building at Newport, R.I., on Nov. 17. This building was constructed by private subscriptions, and will be dedicated to the interests of the Army and Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The ceremonies incident to the dedication of the new Naval Training Station of the Great Lakes at Lake Bluff, North Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 28, were attended by some 25,000 persons. In his address President Taft dedicated the school to the uses of the U.S. Navy and for the benefit of the people of the United States. The dedication by the President was preceded by addresses by Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., commandant of the station; Congressman Edmund G. Foss, F. A. Delano, president of the Chicago Commercial Club, and Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer. Rear Admiral Ross, in a short speech, paid marked tribute to Congressman Foss for his efforts in behalf of the institution, to Graeme Stewart and others who were instrumental in obtaining the site for the station, and to former President Theodore Roosevelt, who started the work, and to President Taft, whose pleasure it was to dedicate it. Secretary of the Navy Meyer declared the station was the greatest institution of its kind in the world. He paid tribute to Congressman Foss and others who had labored for years in efforts to bring the station in the vicinity of Chicago.

A test was made on the U.S.S. North Carolina on Nov. 1 of the King-Wotherspoon compressed air system for keeping the water out of vessels when damaged by collisions or by grounding. The test was made under the direction of Capt. C. C. Marsh, of the North Carolina. With W. W. Wotherspoon and Charles F. McLean overseeing the work, one of the two-inch pipes which carries the air to the forward 10-inch turret was tapped, a hose attached and then carried to one of the forward trimming tanks. These tanks are empty watertight compartments which are useful in trimming or balancing the vessel when for any reason she does not ride evenly. The seacocks were opened and the compartment flooded. Then an air pressure of twelve pounds to the inch was put on, and within twenty minutes the water had been forced out, leaving the compartment empty. The opening was twenty-four feet under water. Captain Marsh was very pleased at the success of the experiment.

The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial of Paymaster Arthur M. Pippin, U.S.N., and Pay Clerk James V. Fuller, who are held responsible for a shortage of about \$2,000 in the accounts of the Mare Island Navy Yard. In addition to being dismissed from the Navy Paymaster Pippin was sentenced by the court to serve seven years in the penitentiary and Pay Clerk Fuller received a sentence of two years. Yeoman Heilpern was dismissed and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Paymaster Pippin was found guilty of the following offenses: Embezzlement in violation of Article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy; executing a fraud against the United States in violation of the 14th Article; "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals;" and culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. He will be confined at hard labor in the California State Prison at San Quentin for seven years. Paymaster's Clerk James V. Fuller, U.S.N., retired, was found guilty on the same charges as Paymaster Pippin, with the exception of "culpable negligence," etc. Sentence is mitigated to take effect April 3, 1911. Chief Yeoman Henry Heilpern was found guilty of knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and applying to his own use and benefit money of the United States intended for the naval service thereof, and of "scandalous conduct tending to destruction of good morals." He was sentenced "to be reduced to the rate of landsman;" then confined to such place as the convening authority may designate for a period of three years; then to be dishonorably discharged from the U.S. Navy; to perform hard labor during said confinement, and after his accrued pay shall have discharged his indebtedness to the United States at the date of approval of this sentence, to forfeit all pay that may become due him except \$3 per month during said confinement for necessary prison expenses and further sum of \$20 to be paid when discharged from Service." Paymaster's Clerk Rowland M. Thompson was found guilty of "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals;" and was sentenced "to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy and to lose half of shore duty pay for five months, amounting to \$416.67."

Five of the thirty-five candidates for assistant paymaster in the Navy, who were authorized to take the examination, qualified mentally in the recent examination at the Washington Barracks. One was rejected for physical disabilities, which left four eligibles for appointment. Owing to the dismissal of Paymaster Pippin three vacancies were created in the Pay Corps and all but one, F. C. Bowerling, of Cleveland, Ohio, will be commissioned immediately in the order named are A. G. Mayo, Vermont; W. J. Gower, Mississippi; Thomas Cochran, Wynecote, Pennsylvania. The dismissal of Paymaster Pippin will result in the promotion of Passed Asst. Paymaster Alvin Hovey King and Asst. Paymaster W. H. Wiltedink.

The three successful candidates in the competitive examination held last week to fill three vacancies in the Navy Pay Corps (grade of assistant paymaster), Messrs. Mayo, Gower and Cochran, were all prepared for the examination by Mr. Michael Dowd, Army and Navy Academy, of Washington, D.C.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department that Lieut. C. P. Burt had been wholly retired from the Navy with one year's pay. Lieutenant Burt failed to pass examination for promotion a year ago, and was re-examined recently with no better results.

There was one life lost during the review of the Atlantic Fleet at New York on Nov. 2 by President Taft. Gustave Frey, a seaman on board the New Jersey, who was attending to the stowing of the gangway of the vessel, about three o'clock, slipped overboard and was drowned. Life preservers were flung to him at once and boats were promptly lowered. He was last seen swimming toward the preservers. Within thirty feet of them he disappeared, and search for him was fruitless.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter of commendation to Charles F. Lakin, coxswain, on board of the U.S.S. Pensacola, for his gallant action in jumping overboard from the steam launch of that vessel and rescuing from drowning C. S. Gray, apprentice seaman, also a member of the launch's crew, who had accidentally fallen overboard while trying to hold the boat to the ship's side. There was considerable tide running at the time, and Lakin by his action endangered his own life, and was undoubtedly instrumental in saving the life of Gray, as he is a very poor swimmer. Lakin has been in the Service five years, and lived at San Francisco, Cal., at the time of his enlistment.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

S.O. 110, SEPT. 30, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
Publishes a list of articles, heretofore furnished to vessels under Title "B," and now included in allowance lists of equipment of naval vessels, to be eliminated from all allowance lists, and such of the articles mentioned as are now on board will be expended as pertaining to Title "A," by transfer vouchers. Hereafter these articles will be furnished under Title "A" to vessels when first fitted out and under Title "B" thereafter, and the necessary repairs to such articles will be made under Title "D," and requests for replacement or repairs will be submitted in the usual manner as provided by regulation. The articles listed will not be subject to survey.

S.O. 113, OCT. 11, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
Publishes instructions relative to the care and preservation of band instruments.

S.O. 114, OCT. 16, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
Identification records, consisting of finger prints and personal descriptions, will not hereafter be made upon the enlistment of men if the date of last enlistment was subsequent to Jan. 1, 1907, or upon discharge for undesirable, bad conduct, or with dishonorable discharge if enlisted subsequent to that date.

The Files of Finger Prints, which were inaugurated Jan. 1, 1907, are now practically complete for the term of enlistment provided by law, and in future it will only be necessary to forward finger prints and personal descriptions in the following cases:

On first enlistment.
On re-enlistment when date of last enlistment was prior to Jan. 1, 1907.

Upon discharge as undesirable or with bad-conduct or dishonorable discharge if the enlistment occurred prior to Jan. 1, 1907.

R. F. NICHOLSON, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 115, OCT. 23, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
It is hereby directed that, when smokeless powder is removed from magazines on shore or on board ship for transportation, target practice, or other purposes, it shall not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun or subjected to other abnormal conditions of temperature. This prohibition applies equally to powder in bulk, in tanks, cartridge cases, ammunition boxes, or other containers.

Whenever it may be necessary to transport ammunition loaded with smokeless powder in boats, or to take it on shore, as for boat-gun or field-gun target practice, it must be efficiently shaded from the rays of the sun.

Whenever, in particular cases, the terms of this order have not been complied with, any ammunition which may have been exposed will be segregated, and will for the purposes of tests, inspections and reports, be regarded as a separate index, and if on board ship, will be landed at a naval magazine at the first opportunity should there be reason to believe it has deteriorated.

If, at any time, smokeless powder is exposed to a temperature higher than 100°F., a special report will be made to the Bureau of Ordnance immediately, explaining the circumstances in detail and stating the temperature and the length of time the powder was so exposed.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 125, OCT. 6, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
Every effort shall be made to guard against the loss of torpedoes, and an ample number of boats shall be in attendance when engaged in torpedo practice.

When a torpedo sinks, the spot shall be buoyed at once, and, if the depth of water and other circumstances permit, a diver shall be sent down as promptly as possible.

Whenever a vessel fails to recover a torpedo, the commanding officer of such vessel shall report fully to the commander-in-chief or Torpedo Fleet commander (through the division commander) the methods and periods of search.

After holding a survey on a "lost torpedo," in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXVII, Navy Regulations, the officer ordering such survey shall forward to the commander-in-chief or Torpedo Fleet commander a memorandum giving the "cause and responsibility" for the loss, as determined by the board of survey, and also his action thereon. A copy of this memorandum shall be forwarded to the Department.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 126, OCT. 11, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
Directs that immediately upon the receipt of this general order all officers having in their possession certain publications named in the order, pertaining to target practice and engineering competitions, will deliver them to the commanding officer of the vessel to which they are attached (or to the commandant of the navy yard or station), reporting to him by letter the register numbers of the publications so delivered.

NAVY PHYSICAL TESTS.

G.O. 127, OCT. 14, 1911, NAVY DEPT.
1. This order shall take effect on January 1, 1912, and shall supersede all previous orders upon the subject of physical tests or physical exercises.

2. A monthly exercise shall be required of all officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, except midshipmen at the Naval Academy, whether serving afloat or ashore, except as noted in paragraphs 9 and 11 of this order, which exercise shall be as follows:

(a) A walk of ten (10) miles in one day, the walk for the day to be completed in not more than four (4) and in not less than three and one-half (3½) consecutive hours.

(b) When the required monthly exercise is taken by officers serving within the tropics, or at any place where the temperature is correspondingly high at the time of the exercise, the distance walked and the times required shall be two-thirds (2/3) those above stated.

3. Commanders-in-chief, commandants, and commanding officers shall see that all officers under their command are given opportunity to prepare for and take the exercises required, and they shall order the boards of medical officers called for by paragraph 5 of these instructions for the physical examination of the officers taking the exercises. It is the duty of the officer himself to signify his readiness and to request permission to take the first monthly exercise in each year when opportunity occurs.

4. Officers on detached duty, such as the Lighthouse Establishment, Bureau of Fisheries, inspection, recruiting, etc., are authorized to undertake the exercises at their convenience, subject to the provisions of this order. In cases where the services of a medical officer are not available to make the prescribed physical examinations for the first month, the said examinations are waived for the month, and the officer shall proceed with the exercise, provided he is not cognizant of any physical reason making such procedure inadvisable, and the required physical examinations shall be made before and after taking the exercise for the first succeeding month of the year during which the services of a medical officer are available. If the officer concerned is cognizant of any physical reason rendering the monthly exercise inadvisable, he shall at once report the matter to the Department (Bureau of Navigation), and such action will be taken as may be deemed appropriate. If the services of a medical officer of the Army or of the Marine Hospital Corps can be secured for conducting the prescribed physical examinations, this course of procedure shall be followed.

5. Before taking the first monthly exercise in each year, each officer shall be examined by a board of medical officers to determine whether the exercise may be taken without danger to the officer. This examination shall be restricted to a determination of the officer's fitness to take the prescribed exercise. Immediately after the completion of this exercise, or within three hours thereafter, if practicable, the same board of officers shall re-examine the officer.

6. The report of the board of medical officers relative to the physical examinations of officers for the first monthly exercise of the calendar year shall be submitted on the prescribed form, and shall bear the certificate of the officer con-

cerned that he has taken the exercise for each of the twelve preceding months up to and including the one for which the physical examination in question was held. No other report of these exercises shall be submitted, except in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4, or except when any officer fails to take the exercise for any month (except when excused therefrom by the Department), in which case he shall submit a report of the facts to the Department on the last day of such month.

7. In every case in which an officer is found by the medical examining board to be unfit to take the exercise or fails to complete the exercise for physical reasons, he shall be ordered before a retiring board in case the physical disability developed be of a permanent nature. If the retiring board finds such officers fitted to perform his regular duties, it shall recommend whether he shall be permanently excused from taking the physical exercise or whether he shall be excused only for a limited period, and, if the latter, for what length of time. Should the officer be found disqualified to perform his duties, the retiring board shall proceed as is customary in such cases.

8. In the case of a disability of a temporary character in which there is expectation of recovery within a reasonable time, the officer may be excused from taking the exercise during such period as the Department may deem advisable, but he will be required to take the necessary steps to promote the removal of his disability. In case of refusal or neglect to submit to operation or undergo treatment as prescribed, the case will be considered on its merits.

In case of disability incurred in line of duty coming within the provisions of Sec. 1494, Revised Statutes, the officer is excused from taking the physical exercise.

10. If an officer takes the exercise contrary to the advice of the medical examining board he does so at his own risk, and further action is not affected thereby.

11. All officers are excused from taking the exercises during the calendar year prior to their retirement for age.

12. The attention of officers is called to the benefits obtained by practicing the Müller system of physical exercises, of which it is suggested they avail themselves as frequently and regularly as practicable.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

The White House, Washington, D.C., Oct. 4, 1911.

Approved: WILLIAM H. TAFT.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 27.—Capt. H. P. Norton detached duty inspector of engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to special duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Midshipman F. H. Weaver to duty Cincinnati.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. A. Giltner commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 10, 1911.

Passed Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean to duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps detached duty as senior member, Boards on Hull Changes, Dec. 5, 1911, and granted leave, with permission to go abroad.

Chief Bttn. B. H. Shepley detached duty naval station, Hawaii; to home and wait orders.

Chief Bttn. F. W. Metters detached duty Pensacola; to duty naval station, Hawaii.

Note.—Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, retired, died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1911.

OCT. 28.—Capt. J. L. Purcell, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Oct. 23, 1911, and detached duty command Lancaster; to home.

Comdr. J. B. Patton detached duty as engineer officer, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as captain of the yard, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Moses to duty as engineer officer, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign H. H. Ritter detached duty Reid; to duty Washington.

Mach. C. Dunne to duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Paymaster Clerk R. A. Ashton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Maine.

OCT. 30.—Comdr. D. W. Blamer to duty Wisconsin as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and granted leave two months.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. B. Woodworth detached duty Ohio; to duty in charge wireless station, Arlington, Va.

Ensign R. E. Rogers detached duty Smith; to duty Des Moines.

Mdsn. H. C. Ridgely detached duty Flusser; to duty Smith.

P.A. Surg. E. G. Mackenzie detached duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y., and granted sick leave six months.

Paymaster Clerk R. A. Ashton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OCT. 31.—Comdr. L. H. Chandler detached duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Salem.

Comdr. G. R. Evans detached duty command Salem; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Ellis to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 6, 1911.

Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck detached duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1911; to duty command Erie.

Lieut. F. D. Burns orders of Oct. 3, 1911, revoked.

Ensign W. S. Farber orders of Oct. 24, 1911, revoked.

Ensign J. H. Brooks detached duty Prairie; to duty Kansas.

Ensign L. E. Lindsay detached duty Roe; to duty Prairie.

Mdsn. R. N. Perley resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted to take effect Oct. 31, 1911.

Mdsn. J. P. Edgerly detached duty Maine, and resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted to take effect Nov. 2, 1911.

Pay Dir. W. W. Galt to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 15, 1911.

Pay Insp. G. G. Seibels detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 15, 1911, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Chief Bttn. F. Miller to duty Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger on Nov. 13, 1911.

Bttn. A. Seeckts detached duty Ranger on Nov. 13, 1911; to duty Des Moines.

Bttn. J. Evans detached duty Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Paymaster Clerk J. E. Browne appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Key West, Fla.

Paymaster Clerk G. A. White appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

NOV. 1.—Rear Admiral J. M. Bowyer, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Oct. 25, 1911, and detached special duty Navy Department; to home.

Lieut. D. C. Bingham to duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 24, 1911, as assistant director of target practice and engineering competitions.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. A. Spruance commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Sept. 13, 1911.

Paymaster Clerk G. R. Basler appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the accounting officer, naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, Nov. 1, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Dungan detached duty Monterey as executive and navigator; to duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Lackey detached duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Asiatic Fleet; to home.

Lieut. E. Durr to temporary duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Ensign R. T. Lowell detached duty Barry; to home and wait orders.

Mdsn. C. E. Reordan to duty Rainbow.

P.A. Surg. E. L. Jones to duty naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Paymaster E. A. McMillan detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to duty Wilmington.

Asst. Paymaster E. A. Cobey detached duty Wilmington; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymaster E. D. Stanley detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Bttn. P. Mullen to duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Gun. F. T. Applegate detached duty Monadnock; to duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Gun. F. T. Montgomery detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to duty Monadnock.

Nov. 2.—Capt. E. A. Anderson commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 14, 1911.

Capt. C. S. Williams commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1911.

Capt. J. D. McDonald commissioned a captain in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1911.

Comdr. L. S. Thompson commissioned a commander in the Navy from Oct. 17, 1911.

Lieut. G. P. Burt discharged from the U.S. Naval Service from Oct. 28, 1911.

The following have been commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Sept. 13, 1911: G. L. Caskey, F. C. Starr, W. L. Beck, G. L. Schuyler, F. Russell, G. E. Baker, J. A. Monroe, W. W. Bradley, Jr., M. A. Libbey, E. F. Johnson, F. X. Gygas, J. S. Evans, J. W. Cummin, C. R. Clark, C. H. J. Keppeler, C. C. Gill, D. E. Cummings, R. S. Cronshaw, W. H. Lee, C. R. Robinson, R. C. Needham, L. H. Maxfield, R. F. Frelsen, A. W. Atkins, H. Campbell, A. S. Farquhar, H. M. Bemis and G. K. Davis.

Ensign T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., commissioned an ensign in the Navy from June 5, 1911.

Gun. J. P. Hancock detached duty Washington, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 25.—Capt. J. R. Horton, A.Q.M., detached marine barracks, New York; to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

OCT. 28.—Capt. H. Pendleton commissioned a colonel to rank from May 23, 1911.

Capt. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., detached depot of supplies, Philadelphia; to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., thirty days' leave.

Capt. C. R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., three months' sick leave.

OCT. 30.—Capt. E. A. Greene fifteen days' leave.

First Lieut. C. P. Meyer detached recruiting duty, Atlanta, Ga.; to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. G. C. DeNeale one month's leave in the United States.

OCT. 31.—Capt. J. A. Hughes one month's leave in the United States.

First Lieut. A. A. Cunningham detached U.S.S. Lancaster; to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman detached Advanced Base School, Philadelphia; to U.S.S. Lancaster.

Marine Corps Orders 42 and 47, dated Oct. 23 and 30, 1911, respectively, publish lists of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 43, OCT. 23, 1911.

Directs that, in addition to the markings for professional qualifications and conduct now required to be entered in the Service record books (or descriptive books) of enlisted men, semi-annual markings shall be entered on June 30 and Dec. 31. The necessary instructions are given in the order.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 44, OCT. 25, 1911.

This order relates to discharge certificates, and Service record books.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 45, OCT. 25, 1911.

Directs that the following old issue and obsolete articles be invoiced and transferred to the nearest depot of supplies, viz: black and russet leather shoes, of issue prior to 1908; black rubber ponchos; raincoats; drawers; leggings; with leather straps; heavy-weight undershirts and drawers; old-style field hats and tan leather trousers belts.

In view of the improved quality of the present issue of khaki suiting, it is directed that all field coats and trousers, of issue prior to 1909-1910, be also turned in to the nearest depot of supplies.

Depot quartermasters will, upon receipt of the above mentioned property, take the necessary steps to have the same surveyed with the view to sale at public auction.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 46, OCT. 26, 1911.

The following amendment to Marine Corps Order No. 1, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, April 20, 1911, is ordered: Change the number of paragraph 10 to 10(a) and add: "10 (b) Savings made by any post or detachment under the Marine Corps ration system herein prescribed will not exceed fifty per cent. of the total money credits for the periods covered by the voucher."

By order of the Major General Commandant:
ELI K. COLE, Lieut. Col., U.S.M.C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

OCT. 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schoenborn granted seven days' leave.

Second Lieut. R. P. Munro granted twenty days' leave commencing Nov. 1.

First Lieut. W. K. W. Hall ordered to report to the president of a retiring board for examination.

A Revenue Cutter Service Retiring Board convened to meet at the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for the examination of 1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Detail for the board: Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, Capt. S. M. Landrey, P.A. Surg. T. B. McClintock, P.A. Surg. J. W. Schereschewsky; 2d Lieut. F. L. Austin recorder.

OCT. 30.—Sub-board convened to meet on board the Algonquin at San Juan, P.R., Nov. 20, 1911, for the examination of 3d Lieuts. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton and T. H. Yeager for promotion.

OCT. 31.—Constr. W. C. Bessellie ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, Va., on official business.

NOV. 1.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. F. Hahn ordered to the Snohomish for temporary duty.

Sub-boards convened to meet on Nov. 20, 1911, at the following places for the examination for promotion of the following officers:

At Port Townsend, Wash., Senior Capt. P. M. Dunwoody and Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick to examine 1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina, 2d Lieut. T. G. Crapster, 2d Lieut. H. R. Seales and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger, at Baltimore, Md., Capt. J. N. Moore and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. E. Dorry to examine 2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Keester and L. C. Mueller and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne; at New London, Conn., Capt. W. E. W. Jacobs to examine 3d Lieuts. E. A. Coffin and G. G. Roemer; at Milwaukee, Wis., Capt. J. C. Cantwell to examine 3d Lieut. W. W. Derby and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright to examine 2d Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams on board the Yamacraw at Savannah, Ga.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The revenue cutter Pamlico, at Newbern, N.C., reports that she received a message about 4 p.m., Oct. 24, with request to assist the sloop Rose, a vessel under five tons. The machinery of the Pamlico being partly dismantled while undergoing the usual October overhauling, it was at once assembled and the Pamlico left at 7 a.m. Oct. 25 and arrived off Oriental at 10:15 a.m. and ascertained that the sloop had drifted away during the night up the Neuse River. At 11 a.m. sighted the sloop and at 11:30 anchored alongside her; hove the masthead tackle and hove her to an even keel; passed a wire strap under either end, hooked same to launch falls and hoisted sloop sufficient to pump water out of holds. Then took sloop in tow and anchored her off town of Oriental in care of master and owner, and proceeded down the Neuse River to Lower Broad Creek to assist schooner reported stranded near the entrance to that creek.

The Pamlico further reports, under date of Oct. 25, that after landing the sloop Rose she received request at 1:55 p.m. for assistance to float schooner Lizzie A. Williams, ashore at Cedar Point, Broad Creek, N.C. The Pamlico proceeded immediately to that point and ran line with assistance of a motor boat, and shortly after floated the schooner and towed her to a safe distance from shore where a motor boat took her in charge.

The revenue cutter Seminole advised the Department, under date of Oct. 28, that she had left Wilmington, N.C., on that date in search of derelict reported off Frying Pan Lightship. The revenue cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., reports, under date of Oct. 31, that at 11:15 a.m., while on the way from New Bedford to Woods Hole, she observed a two-masted schooner ashore to the southward of Palmer's Island. It proved to be the Portuguese schooner Lili Josephine, of Fargo, Western Islands. Her master requested assistance and the Acushnet ran her six-inch line to the schooner, and at 11:50 she floated, after which the Acushnet returned to the Service wharf at Woods Hole.

The revenue cutter Seminole reports that on Oct. 30 in

latitude 43° 45' N., 6° 37' W., while standing toward Southport at 10 a.m., she picked up the lumber laden schooner Victor C. Records, Laurel, Del., with union down, leaking badly with four feet of water in hold. She reports no signs of derelict for which she had been ordered to make search. Oct. 31 the revenue cutter Woodbury was directed to render assistance to the schooner Emily Staples, reported ashore at Black, Rock Island, three miles from station.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinckley. Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. E. V. Jacobs. New London, Conn.

MCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Diego, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. On Bering Sea cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. H. Joyner. On Bering Sea cruise.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. On Alaska Sea cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. O. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Out of commission. At depot of Revenue Cutter Service.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—1st Lieut. John L. Maher. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 1, 1911.

Mrs. F. S. Foltz is in Harrisburg, Pa., visiting her mother, Mrs. Keefer. Mrs. F. O. Johnson entertained last Friday at a large bridge party for Mrs. F. S. Strong, of Fort Monroe, and Mrs. McDonald, of Chicago. Among those present were Mesdames F. C. Ainsworth, Leonard Wood, Heywood, Winter, Barnhardt, Garrard, Downer, Pratt, Connor, Ladue, Walsh, Greble, Allen, Tate, Foster, Snow and Gallup, Misses Garrard, Hirshinger, Allen, Brander and Russell. Refreshments were served by Mesdames Galbreth, Ainsworth, Garrard and Strong.

On Saturday a general inspection of all the troops and batteries was held for the Secretary of War and General Wood, Chief of Staff. In the afternoon there was a football game between Batteries E and F. The latter won the game.

Capt. Warren Dean and Mrs. Dean entertained at luncheon Saturday for Miss Garrard, Miss Hirshinger, Captain Newbill and Lieutenant Bradford. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carter, in Green Valley, entertained at a Halloween party on Saturday evening for a number of people from the post; Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hirshinger, Miss Garrard, Miss Allen, Miss Russell, Captain Dean and Lieutenants Bradford, Surles, Simpson, Overton, Russell and Rockwell. Major and Mrs. H. T. Allen were dinner hosts on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Rockwell.

Miss Reed, who spent several weeks with Miss Brander, has returned to her home in Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Reilly returned from New York on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt had Mesdames Johnson, Strong, Donald and Tate, Colonel Garrard and Capt. and Mrs. Whitsett as their guests at bridge on Monday evening. Little Julian Lindsey has been quite ill and is still confined to the house. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher, from Annapolis, spent Saturday with Col. and Mrs. Garrard. Capt. Warren Dean spent Monday in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Smeltz, of Hampton, Va., spent several days of this week with their daughter, Mrs. R. F. Tate.

Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Captain Lindsey and Lieut. and Mrs. Miles entertained friends at dinner before the hop. The dance last evening was in fancy dress and everyone entered into the Halloween spirit. The hall was artistically decorated in corn stalks, autumn leaves and pumpkins; the refreshments were also appropriate, pumpkin pies, apples, chestnuts and cider. The clown costume was very popular; Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Garrard, Miss Hirshinger, Miss Brander, Lieutenants Frankenberg, Surles and Bradford and Dr. Williams from the post were dressed that way, and several others from town. Major Foltz was fine as a Japanese rickshaw boy; Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett as an Indian and German girl; Mrs. Barnhardt as a witch; Lieutenant Russell as Mephistopheles; Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt had the Misses Byrne and Miss Bryan as their guests for the night. Mesdames Strong and Donald, who have been visiting Mrs. F. O. Johnson, left this morning for Mrs. Strong's home in Fort Monroe, Va.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 30, 1911.

Col. M. F. Waltz, 19th Inf., and his family left to-day en route for San Francisco to take the November transport for the Philippines. On the same transport will be Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case and Miss Betty, bound for Honolulu. Captain Case has been commissary officer for many years in Chicago. Lieut. J. K. Hume, 5th Cav., who spent several days here with Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, also left to rejoin his regiment at Schofield Barracks. Lieutenant Groninger, also of the 5th Cavalry, joined him in Chicago from New York city.

Miss Katherine Dickman spent the week-end in the post with Mrs. Van Poole and attended the Saturday informal hop at the Naval Training Station at North Chicago. Major C. C. Clark and Miss Jeannette returned last week from Georgia, Va. Mesdames Clark and Wayne, who spent several days with Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. Marshall, at Highland Park, have also returned to the post. Lieut. Col. Harry L. Bailey, retired, and his family, who have been several months with Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. Comstock, have leased a house in Highland Park opposite the High School.

Mrs. W. T. Bates is here for a few weeks with Captain Bates and the girls. Her mother is still very ill in Baltimore and she will shortly return to her. Capt. A. W. Brown has been on sick report for several days. Lieut. R. B. Going returned last Friday from temporary recruiting detail at St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. C. W. Cole, wife of Captain Cole, 15th Cav., arrived last week from Fort D. A. Russell.

Mrs. Myron B. Bowdish and her niece, Miss Jessie Porter, left Saturday to visit Mrs. Bowdish's mother, Mrs. Bishop, at Somerville, N.J. Lieutenant Bowdish is in Chicago. Lieut. C. M. Allen, 5th Art., will leave here next week with his mother for Cleveland, Ohio. He has been given a militia detail in Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland. Capt. G. R. Greene, 5th Art., leaves to-morrow for Fort Snelling to take command of a battery and go with it Nov. 15 to Fort Sill.

Mrs. Greene is still here and her sister, Mrs. Wallace, will remain with her till she leaves for Fort Sill.

Dr. B. B. Beeson, of Chicago, was one of the guests at the Allen-Murphy wedding and stood with his cousin, Captain Murphy, during the reception. Lieut. C. M. Allen entertained

his sister's wedding party early last week with a dinner at the College Inn, Chicago, followed by a theater party at the Auditorium to see "Everywoman." His guests were Lieutenant Miller, Captain Parrott, Miss Case, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Allen, Miss Louise Allen and Captain Murphy. Miss Case gave a handsome dinner at Dearborn Inn for the couple, and Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Moore also gave a dinner on Monday last. Their guests were Miss Dalton, Miss Case, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Bishop, Miss Allen, Captain Murphy, Lieutenant Miller, Captain Parrott, Mr. Kenneth Moore and Lieutenant Yount. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Art., is spending a ten days' leave in the East.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 30, 1911.

Last Tuesday evening the chaplains entertained the sick in the hospital with a light vaudeville performance, consisting of music, moving pictures and an illustrated lecture by Lieut. G. B. Lake, Med. Corps. The Doctor traveled in Mexico some years ago and gave a very interesting description of the sports of the Mexicans, illustrated with motion pictures. Later on the lecture will be repeated in Fort Sheridan Theater.

On Thursday Charles Lindsey, sergeant, U.S.A., retired, was married to Madeline Harvell by Chaplain Rice. Miss Harvell was a maid in the employ of Capt. and Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers provided a very nice supper for the bridal party.

Thursday evening a professional vaudeville show was given in Fort Sheridan Theater in which Keough and Company presented the comedy "The Typewriter Girl" to a good house. The Mangano troupe of acrobats put on a good tumbling act. Hazel Algeana, juggler, and Stanley and Hart, singers, also entertained. Among others in the cast were the Williams Comedy Four, Knapp and Murry and Albert Grey. The Exchange has been giving some good shows this season.

Colonel Adams and Veterinarian Grutzman on Friday inspected the stock of the post and some thirty horses were put before Inspector General Helmick to be condemned. On Saturday Lieutenant Colonel Chaffield, with most of the officers of the post, attended the dedication of the new Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff.

Sunday evening Mrs. J. T. Moore and Mrs. G. D. Rice conducted a musical and song service in the guardhouse for the prisoners. Gustave Nacht, Co. F, 27th Inf., gave several readings from Mark Twain. Additional military convicts have been arriving at the guardhouse until the capacity of the place is nearly taxed. Since Capt. C. P. Crain, commissary officer, has had charge of the prison the fare has been greatly improved without increasing the cost. Rusted metal ware has been replaced with clean crockery or enameled ware. By practicing economy the food has been varied and plentifully supplied. The Captain has introduced modern sanitary methods throughout the prison, with the result that the prisoners are well fed, have clean cells and perform their work about the post more satisfactorily.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 28, 1911.

Last week the Country Club entertained with an enjoyable dance complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 23d Infantry and 4th Cavalry. The clubhouse was elaborately decorated with flags and the Cavalry guidons. The 4th Cavalry band supplied the music for dancing. Many guests from El Paso were in attendance and the guests of honor were Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Col. and Mrs. E. F. Glenn, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Galbraith, Chaplain and Mrs. Thomas Livingston, Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs, Chaplain J. E. Dallah, Capt. and Mrs. Elmer Lindsey, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Farmer, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Frederick S. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. S. Van Leer, Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Renziehausen, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest G. Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Cren, Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Kuznik.

Capt. and Mrs. George S. Goodale are expected to arrive the first of the month from a three months' leave spent abroad on their wedding tour.

The battalion of the 23d Infantry spent the first part of the week on a hike down the valley. Capt. W. S. Faulkner, recently promoted from the 28th Infantry to the 23d, will take station at this post.

Mrs. W. E. Hunthal, of El Paso, gave an enjoyable bridge party complimentary to the ladies of the 4th Cavalry and to Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, wife of Colonel Glenn. Prizes were won by Mrs. F. L. Case and Mrs. Robert M. Cheney. The guests of honor were Mesdames E. Z. Steever, Edwin F. Glenn, Elmer Lindsey, Seth W. Cook, W. C. Gardenhire, Robert M. Cheney, William Renziehausen, E. G. Cullum, W. S. Martin, R. S. Donaldson, F. L. Case, P. J. Kieffer, Samuel Van Leer.

The 4th Cavalry band played in El Paso yesterday for the parade of the Shriners.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 26, 1911.

Mrs. Ingalls, mother of Mrs. Davis, has been a pleasing guest at Crook for ten days and she has been the motif for a number of pleasant dinner parties. Lieut. W. F. L. Hartigan has received his promotion to the 14th Infantry and he and Mrs. Hartigan are enjoying a three months' leave in the mountains of Virginia. Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt have been guests of Lieutenant Scott until they could get into their own house. Miss Hortense Clarke entertained several of the post ladies at luncheon on Thursday, Oct. 12.

Capt. and Mrs. Switzer gave a dinner complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Lassiter Oct. 21. The following were the other guests: Major and Mrs. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Lieut. and Mrs. Frost, of Omaha, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley and Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman.

Mrs. Bubb entertained the Post Bridge Club last week and Mrs. Farnham carried off the honors. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth are enjoying a six weeks' leave in the East.

Quite the prettiest party that has been given at Crook since the advent of the 4th Infantry was held in the Officers' Club Oct. 13 as a welcome to Col. and Mrs. Lassiter and to introduce them to Omaha society. Every nook and corner of the club was decorated in flags, autumn leaves and all kinds of Oriental trophies. Captain Nuttman announced the guests and Col. and Mrs. Lassiter and Major and Mrs. Atkinson were in the receiving line. A delicious buffet supper was served at 10:30 and champagne punch was served all evening. The band furnished plenty of good music and dancing was indulged in until the "wee sma" hours.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., Oct. 30, 1911.

Capt. James A. Thomas and family are away visiting relatives in Macon, Ga. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips were hosts for a box party at the opera house in Savannah last Saturday afternoon and night, to hear the marine band.

The new pavilion, which has been constructed through the untiring efforts of Chaplain Michael G. Doran, is nearing completion and will have its initial dance on next Tuesday evening.

Col. Charles L. Phillips, Major E. O. Sarratt and Major Frank T. Woodbury have returned from Atlanta, where they successfully took their annual test rides. Miss Cali Phillips has as her week-end guests Misses Annie Battey and Caro Palmer, of Savannah. Saturday evening Mrs. Phillips entertained with a dinner in their honor; other guests were Lieuts. Carey Wilson, Charles A. Chapman, Ralph C. Harrison and W. R. Nichols.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence B. Smith and daughters, Mrs. Edwin O. Sarratt and two sons, and Mrs. Halladay and daughter, attended the circus in Savannah on Thursday afternoon, returning on the evening of the General Jackson. Miss Phillips has gone to Savannah for two or three days as the guest of Miss Palmer. Lieutenant Seydel is expected to return here for duty soon. Lieutenant Keene is now at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Wherever quality gathers—

White Rock

"THE WORLD'S BEST TABLE WATER"



THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 2, 1911.

The period during which applications for tickets to the Army-Navy game on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Nov. 25 will be received by the Navy Athletic Association expired Nov. 1, and no attention will be paid to further requests. According to Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, secretary of the Association, the requests are largely in excess of those that have been previously made. Commander Laning stated that about half the members of the Association, which is the body which supports athletics at the Academy, will receive but two tickets, and the remainder three, and that there will be none for general distribution. The allotment of tickets to the Navy Association is 8,300, one-third of the whole number. As a few of these are turned over to high civil officials and a few others having claims upon them, and there are nearly 3,000 members of the Association, it is manifest that each member cannot receive three tickets. The members who will receive but two tickets are those who have more recently joined the Association. The demands are particularly large this year owing to the presence of the Atlantic Fleet in nearby waters. Many local officers or members of their families are keenly disappointed at the limited number of tickets. Annapolis contains many hundreds of persons who wish to see the contest, but they also will be disappointed unless they are furnished tickets by friends among the midshipmen.

Secret practice has begun for the Naval Academy football team. The Navy team will leave here Friday, Nov. 24, for Philadelphia, by a special car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. One of the liveliest of games took place Wednesday afternoon when "the plebes" and "the youngsters" locked horns at football for the second game in the contest for class championship. The honors, so far as the score was concerned, were even; but the neophytes in the Navy showed just enough better playing to say they had the best of it. The game was largely one of punting, in which Alexander, of the plebes, did some fine work. The nearest point to a score was in the last quarter when the plebes, having the ball well down in the youngsters' territory, made fine gains and brought the ball within a foot or two of the goal line of their opponents, with one down to play. The youngsters made a desperate stand and saved themselves from defeat by presenting a solid wall against the stalwart plebes, recovered the ball and soon had it out of danger land.

The first real football weather of the local season marked the game on Saturday between Western Reserve and the Naval Academy a decided change from the previous high temperatures. Though the Naval Academy gained five times as much ground as Western Reserve the victors made a gallant defense in the last ditch and always managed to stave off a score. The game ended with no score for either team, though the Navy was inside of Reserve's ten-yard line in all the periods but the first. A punting duel between Hoagland, of Reserve, and Dalton, of the Navy, started at once, and it was clear that the Reserve man could not quite hold his own against Dalton, one of the best kickers of the year. On each exchange Dalton gained at least five yards. The Navy ends and other linemen were very keen in getting down under the kicks, and the Reserve backs often had a hard time to recover the ball. The visitors' goal line was not seriously menaced in the first period, but Dalton once kicked into touch, and Reserve kicked out from their own twenty-five yard line.

Just after play was resumed in the second period the Navy coaches replaced their entire line at once, to try the effect of fresh men while the regulars rested. The Navy managed to make two short forward passes go, and Rhodes and McKeavy carried the ball to Reserve's five-yard line. Here the visitors got the ball on downs and kicked to safety. The ball remained in the territory of the visitors, but the Navy's attack was never good enough to score.

The Navy started the third quarter with all of its regulars in the lineup, but there was no particular improvement. The superior kicking of Dalton gradually forced the ball into Reserve territory, until the ball was held by the Navy on its own forty-yard line. From this point Rhodes made a remarkable series of gains. The midshipmen had the ball scarcely a foot from a touchdown, but again found Reserve's last stand impregnable. Rhodes was the most effective ground gainer during the game, and also handled the ball well. McKeavy had two long gains to his credit, but fumbled badly. The longest run of the game, twenty-five yards, was made by Leonard, who succeeded Dalton in the last half. Reserve made its only first down just before time was called.

The Naval Academy lineup: Overesch, Dickens, Hamilton, left end; Ralston, De Koode, Ralston, left tackle; Elmer, Wakeman, Elmer, Wakeman, left guard; Weems, Ingram, Weems, center; Howe, Latimore, Howe, right guard; Redman, Vaughn, Hall, Redman, right tackle; Gilchrist, Whiting, Gilchrist, right end; Sowell, Shaw, quarterback; Dalton, Leonard, Dalton, left halfback; McKeavy, right halfback; Rhodes, Collins, fullback. Naval Academy, O; Western Reserve, O. Referee, Mike Thompson, Georgetown; umpire, Crolius, Dartmouth; field judge, Gresham Poe, Princeton; head linesman, Southworth, Harvard. Time of quarters, 12 minutes each.

The liberty allowed the Fourth Classmen to visit Annapolis city has an anchor to it that practically moors the "plebes" at the Academy for the whole academic year; they can only visit Annapolis this one Saturday in the month provided they have relatives in the city, and very few have relatives there.

Mrs. F. V. McNair, U.S.N., has returned from her summer trip and has again taken apartments at Carvel Hall.

The case of Miss Elizabeth B. Jessup, representative of the New Jersey company which owns Carvel Hall, who was convicted of selling liquor to midshipmen and appealed to the Court of Appeals, was heard in argument on the law points on Friday. The appellant's position is that as the foreign corporation could not be reached by the law, she as their agent might not be made to suffer for their alleged violation of the law.

"Ogle Hall," one of the fine old colonial residences still remaining in Annapolis, located within one square of the Naval Academy, is the home of a number of bachelor officers, among whom are Lieuts. L. C. Farley, W. S. McClintic and J. W. Wilcox, Jr., U.S.N.

The result of the handicap tennis matches played on Wednesday and Thursday of last week at the Naval Academy are: Mrs. Cox, 0, minus 15, 6-4, 6-4; Mrs. Harris, minus 15, defeated Miss Cresap, 0, 6-4, 6-2; Miss Randal, minus 30, defeated Mrs. Passe, 0, 6-0, 6-1; Miss Herwig, 0, defeated Mrs. Guest, minus 15, 6-1, 0-6, 7-5; Miss Emily Munroe, minus 30, defeated Miss Cynthia Garst, 0, 6-1, 6-1. Hooper, 0, defeated Potet, 0, 6-4, 6-4; Cooke, minus 15, defeated Spears, 0, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; Strait, plus 15, defeated Conacha, 0, 11-9, 6-4; Colton, minus 40, defeated Ozar, plus 15, 4-6, 6-1, 8-6; Low, minus 40, defeated Nixon, plus 15, 6-0, 6-0; Bassett, minus 30, defeated Wilcox, plus 15, 6-4, 6-8; Melvin, 0, defeated Atkins, 0, 6-4, 6-2; Davis, minus 30,

defeated Earle, 6-4, 6-8; McClintic, 0, defeated Horne, plus 15, 6-4, 6-3; Hayden, minus 30, defeated Enoch, plus 15, 6-3, 6-1; Van Auker, 0, defeated Fernandez, plus 30, 6-0, 6-0. Lieut. Robert C. Brady, U.S.A., recently appointed from the ranks, is at home near Annapolis on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brady. Lieutenant Brady was presented by the members of his late company with a Service sword after his appointment to his lieutenantancy. He is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Ensign H. B. LeBourgeois, U.S.N., spent Sunday here with friends. Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., Mrs. Hill and children are visiting the family of Dr. J. Oliver Purvis here. Mrs. Purvis is a sister of Mrs. Hill. Miss Richie, of Salt Lake City, Utah, sister of Midshipman Richie, has been here on a visit to her brother, previous to setting sail for Paris.

Mrs. Wilmer, wife of P. A. Engr, J. R. Wilmer, U.S.N., retired, gave a Halloween party at her home on Randall place on Tuesday evening, in honor of the candidates now attending the Wilmer Academy. Mrs. Wilmer was assisted by Mrs. John Chew. A number of young ladies of Annapolis were present. The decorations were all suggestive of Halloween and the guests wore masks.

Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Graham have arrived at Carvel Hall, where they will spend some time in order to be near their daughters, Mrs. Scates, wife of Comdr. A. H. Scates, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alden, wife of Instr. Carroll S. Alden, of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Beecher, wife of Commodore W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., has returned to Annapolis, after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.N., at Fort Slocum.

Mdsn. Marshall B. Nelms, Fourth Class, of Georgia, has resigned. This is the first resignation in the new Fourth Class.

Apothecary Elijah J. M. Button, U.S.N., retired, now in his eightieth year, is on a visit to Annapolis with his daughter, Mrs. Edward H. Sineell, of Oakland, Md. Both are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Feldmyer. Mr. Button entered the Navy in 1853, under an appointment as apothecary, given him by Surg. Ninian Pinkney, U.S.N., and was retired in 1879. He has a large fund of reminiscences of the Naval Academy, where he served his whole term of naval service. He went with the Naval Academy to Newport, R.I., in 1861, and returned with it to Annapolis in 1866. He is hale and hearty.

Mr. Joseph Davey, aged seventy-four years, a seaman in the Navy and a highly respected citizen of Annapolis, died here on Sunday, Oct. 29. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Army, and in the summer of 1863 entered the naval service. He was attached to the Congress on the home station and the Lancaster on the South Atlantic Station, and was also on different practice ships. He had been on duty at the Naval Academy from 1876 until the latter part of duty there as midshipmen, officers or instructors. He took the liberties of "an old salt" and had his word to say when needed, and great was the friendship officers had for this fine and genuine character. It was said of him that one could watch him going through the grounds (of the Academy) any day, and getting hearty handshakes from officers meeting him for the first time on their return to duty at the Academy. He was quite a favorite with them all—old and young—from admiral to ensign.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1911.

West Point added another game to her victorious list last Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28, in the contest with Lehigh, scoring 20 to 0 against the visitors. The West Point team lined up as follows: Rowley, l.e.; Devore, l.t.; Arnold, l.g.; Sibert, c.; Huston, r.g.; Littlejohn, r.t.; Lanphier, r.e.; Hyatt, q.b.; Benedict, r.h.b.; Browne, l.h.b.; MacDonald, f.b. Touchdowns, Hoge, MacDonald; goal from touchdown, Arnold; goal from placement, Arnold; drop kick, Keyes, 2. Substitutions, Keyard for Devore, Walmsey for Huston, Hoge for Lanphier, Keyes for Hyatt, Milburn for Benedict, Hobbs for MacDonald. Referee, Mr. Fultz; field judge, Mr. Kingden; umpire, Mr. Booth; linesman, Lieutenant Hodges.

Only once was the West Point goal in danger, and then it was in very real danger, as the visitors were within one yard of a score. But even at this critical period the invaders were thrown back. Hyatt, Milburn and MacDonald were the star runners of the afternoon. Lehigh played a good, hard game, penetrating the West Point line at times, but the West Point interference could not be overcome.

Bishop Greer preached at the morning service at the cadet chapel on Sunday to a congregation which filled the large edifice. His subject was "Faith." A very beautiful anthem was sung by the Cadet choir during the offertory, adapted from "The Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhauser." A solo was sung by Cadet Kilner, of the First Class.

Lieut. H. E. Mitchell expects to leave this week for the Philippines. Col. Mrs. and Miss Tillman leave this week for New York city, where they will spend the winter. Among the entertainments given on the afternoon of the Yale game, Oct. 21, was a delightful luncheon to which were invited about forty guests from a distance by the hostess, Mrs. Wilcox. Owing to the inclement weather a smaller number was present. The following were included: Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, retired; Mr. Haldane, Miss Haldane, all of Cold Springs; Col. S. C. Mills and the Misses Mills, Miss Newlands, Miss Ritch, of West Point; Miss Catherine Young and Mr. Dickinson of New York.

Miss Craney read a paper on "Mohammedanism" at Mrs. Fieberger's last Thursday afternoon. Miss Tucker has been a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Snauldin. Mrs. Whitlock is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Riggs. Col. and Mrs. Rivers have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. John B. Keefer and Miss Keefer, of Harrisburgh, have been visiting Colonel Keefer, Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite, from Fort Totten at the Point for the Lehigh game last Saturday, and also to see their son, Cadet Cronkhite. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., en route to Fort Douglas, were guests of Lieutenant Moore on Friday. Lieut. Col. S. W. Dunning was up for the Lehigh game and remained over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Terrell, of San Antonio, Texas, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Keefer.

Mrs. Bethel entertained with a chafing-dish party last Sunday evening for her cousin, Miss Wilson. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained at dinner last Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, and Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at din-

ner Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and their two little daughters have just arrived from Gatun, Panama, and with Mr. Meldrum, of Louisville, Ky., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. Mr. Greene, of Dallas, Texas, father of Mrs. Clifford Jones, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Jones. The schedule of the Ladies' Reading Club will be read with much interest by all associate members; subject for 1911-1912, "Mythology and the Formation of Modern Beliefs." Oct. 12, Confucianism, Mrs. Pillsbury; 19, Buddhism, Mrs. Robinson; 26, Mohammedanism, Miss Craney. Nov. 2, the Pagans, Mrs. Mitchell; 9, Egyptian Mythology, Mrs. Fieberger; 16, Greek Mythology, Mrs. O'Hara; 23, North American Indians, Mrs. Jewett. Dec. 7, Brahmanism, Mrs. Baer; 14, Scandinavian, Mrs. MacDonald; 21, Druids, Mrs. Ryan. Jan. 4, Aztecs, Mrs. Morrow; 11, History of the Jews, Mrs. Barry; 18, the Greek Church, Mrs. DeArmond; 25, the Crusaders, Mrs. Zell. Feb. 1, Military Orders of the Middle Ages, Mrs. Glassford; 8, the History of the Popes, Mrs. Newell; 15, the Jesuits, Mrs. Riggs; 29, Savonarola, Mrs. Williams. March 7, Club Birthday; 14, Martin Luther, Mrs. Dunwoody; 21, the Reformation in England, Mrs. Geoffrey Hartley; 28, the Puritans, Mrs. Stuart. April 4, Good Friday, no meeting; 11, the Quakers, Mrs. Hunt; 18, the Shakers, Mrs. J. S. Jones; 25, the Mormons, Mrs. Spaulding. May 9, business meeting.

Major and Mrs. Clayton entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, their guests being Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Bethel.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 28, 1911.

The freight of the regiment is being loaded on the transport at San Francisco ready for the departure of the regiment on Nov. 6. Despite this preparation beforehand, the post is all business and excitement, the officers and men of the 15th still making ready for the trip, and those of the 20th getting settled in their new quarters. The 15th will leave here on Friday, Nov. 3, in three sections of a special train over the new road, the Western Pacific. The first section will carry the 1st Battalion, under command of Major J. M. Arrasmith, with the band and the staff officers. The second section will carry the 2d Battalion and the Machine-gun Platoon, under Capt. Clark R. Elliott, while Capt. Frank M. Savage will have charge of the third section, carrying the 3d Battalion. A number of fine horses belonging to the officers here will be sent very soon to Seattle to be shipped from that point early in December on the transport Dix.

The 15th arrived in Salt Lake from the Philippines on Dec. 4, 1907. The officers and their wives have been social favorites and when the regiment leaves next week it will take with it several of Salt Lake's loveliest girls as Army matrons. The men, by their character and general bearing, have been a credit to the Army and have won the respect of the citizens of Salt Lake.

Mrs. T. R. Harker was hostess on Tuesday at a charmingly arranged bridge tea as a welcome to the newly arrived ladies of the 20th and as a farewell to those of the 15th. A number of friends from town were present also to wish them goodspeed on their long journey to the Philippines. Three tables of bridge were played and later all the ladies of the garrison and the guests from town came in for tea, when the hostess was assisted by Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Bryan Conrad, Mrs. Clark R. Elliott and Miss Evelyn Jones.

Col. Frank B. Jones will leave shortly for Hot Springs, Ark., to remain until some time in January or February. The ligaments of his leg, which were torn in connection with the fracture a month ago, are healing, but the process is a slow one. Mrs. Jones and their daughters will accompany the Colonel and remain in Arkansas till he is able to travel.

Lieut. Ned M. Green entertained at the Colonial on Tuesday evening to see Florence Roberts, Theodore Roberts and Thurlow Bergen in "Jim the Penman." His guests were Mrs. M. B. McAllard, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott and Miss Alice Wall, occupied a box at the play and enjoyed a supper at Maxim's later. Major Maloy also entertained friends, his guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Miss Holland. Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott will leave on Wednesday for San Francisco to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Landers, who are prominent in Burlingame and Wendell circles. Mrs. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Bryan Conrad will also go to the coast and will await the coming of the regiment there. Mrs. Albert O. Seaman, Mrs. Robert H. Sillman and Miss Holland left on Wednesday for San Francisco, Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Sillman to sail with their husbands on Nov. 6, and Miss Holland to spend a part of the winter visiting friends there. Capt. John C. Waterman arrived a day or so ago to accompany his regiment to the coast. Mrs. Waterman remained in San Francisco and will join the regiment to sail in November. Mrs. W. Chaney, mother of Captain Bridges, was the guest of honor on Wednesday last at a luncheon given by Mrs. W. S. McCormick.

Chagrined over the reprimand of a superior officer for being under the influence of liquor on a street car in Salt Lake, Corpl. Benjamin McMillen, twenty-six years old, of Co. H, 15th U.S. Inf., committed suicide by shooting himself in the chest with a revolver at Fort Douglas shortly before seven o'clock last night by discharging an Army Springfield under his chin, the bullet penetrating the brain.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 31, 1911.

Review, battalion formation, followed by inspection and muster of troops took place to-day. With the long hikes, various kinds of drills, both day and night, every man is busy at Hancock. Socially we are "going some" also!

On Oct. 21 a number braved weather conditions sufficient to have dampened the enthusiasm of the most ardent, and made the trip to West Point and sat the afternoon in the rain of various degrees to see the Army football team defeat Yale eleven, returning to the post in the evening mist, on the steamer Gen. Harvey Brown.

Due to the hospitality of Lieutenants Burns, Nix, McIntosh, Rutherford and Eaton, of the ordnance garrison, and Lieutenants Goodier, Pillars, Grey and Miles, of the Artillery post, the gymnasium was filled with guests which made last Friday's hop a great success. The band from Fort Hamilton played until midnight, the two-steps and waltzes proving too enticing for the enthusiastic dancers present, among whom were Mrs. Cummings, of San Francisco, Miss Wrightner, of New Jersey, Miss Collins, of Galveston, Miss Eltinge and Miss Simons, of New York city, Miss McMurray, of Washington, Miss and Mrs. Virginia, Miss Nicholls, Mrs. Fred Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, and Lieutenant Pirie, of Fort Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, Capt. and Mrs. Pelot, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Dr. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd and Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce. A buffet supper was served during the evening.

Major Chamberlaine has been in the post from Fort Monroe, Miss Nicholls, of Alabama, sister of Major Nicholls, is visiting Mrs. Pierce.

Midshipmen Loftin and Merriam, of the North Dakota, came down on Saturday with a picked team from their ship that beat the Army team 26 to 0, Lieut. L. E. Goodier acting as referee and Lieutenant Gray ticketkeeper.

Miss Eltinge and Miss Simons, of New York, were guests of Mrs. Lucian Moody over Friday. A dinner was given for them at the brick house by the ordnance bachelors preceding the hop. Miss Wrightner was the guest of friends over Friday, as well as Miss Collins, of Galveston, all returning to New York city on Saturday's boat. Capt. and Mrs. Robinson have in their house guest Miss McMurray, of Washington, sister of Mrs. Robinson.

Many of the officers and ladies will accept the invitation of the officers and ladies of the 29th Infantry to a reception given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Cecil at Corbin Hall, Governors Island Friday evening, Nov. 3, if a boat schedule can be arranged.

A number of the garrison were able to see the fleet during the electrical display Tuesday evening, through the courtesy of General Grant, whose boat made the tour from Governors

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Island. One of the most enjoyable bridge parties was that of Capt. and Mrs. Moody on Monday evening, in compliment to Mrs. Hillman, of Washington. Seven tables were arranged, Miss Mason winning a scarf and Captain Pelot a brass bookrack. Mrs. Sanford French entertained the ladies at bridge on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Trotter won a pretty piece of Irish lace. Mrs. Mason has had as her guests this week Miss Mason, sister of the Captain, and Mrs. Hillman, of Washington, D.C.

The district commander's boat, whenever possible, will make the trip from New York at six o'clock in the evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays to Sandy Hook, thus giving a long day for our people in the city for business and pleasure, great accommodating and delightful everyone. A matinee box party was given by Mrs. Rand on Saturday to see the "Arab." Among her guests were Mesdames Greig, Trotter, Cummings, Fleming and Headley.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 1, 1911.

Mrs. F. F. Van Deusen and her sister, Mrs. Stevens, were hostesses at a most enjoyable bridge on Wednesday. Elaborate refreshments were served before the games. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hay, Mrs. W. L. Luhn and Mrs. Phillips. Other guests included Mesdames Mayo, Stotsenberg, Castleman, Suplee, Edwards, Siner, Cress, Cavanaugh, Muller, King, Holcomb, Parker, Luhn, Godson, Fleming, McMurdo, O'Donnell, Miss Hartwell, Miss Gale and Miss McGuffy. Thursday afternoon Mrs. William Edwards was the charming hostess at a most delightful bridge. An enjoyable salad course was served before the games. Mrs. King assisted the hostess by pouring tea. The first prize, a silver belt buckle, was captured by Miss Stevens. Mrs. Muller won a handsome towel. The cut prize went to Mrs. Phillips. Her guests were Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Hartwell, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Godson, Miss Gale, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss McGuffy, Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Muller, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Cress, Mrs. Siner, Mrs. Suplee, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Castleman and Mrs. Stotsenberg.

Lieut. Col. and Miss Gale were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner Thursday, when their guests were Colonel Jones, Major Paxton, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Suplee, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. O'Donnell and Lieut. L. A. O'Donnell.

Major Henry T. Allen, G.S., arrived in the garrison Saturday evening and was the guest of Colonel Jones during his stay here. Monday and Tuesday mornings he observed the regiment under the new Cavalry Drill Regulations and the experimental drill which they have been working out. He left the following day.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Holcomb was hostess at a very enjoyable bridge, given in compliment to her guest, Miss McGuffy. The first prize, a handsome luncheon cloth, was won by Miss Stevens. The cut prize, a beautiful centerpiece, was won by Mrs. Cavanaugh. Mrs. McMurdo won the consolation prize, two packs of handsome cards. Miss McGuffy was presented with some handsome towels, and Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Godson's guest, received a bridge set. The guests were Mesdames O'Donnell, McMurdo, Hay, Fleming, Godson, Luhn, Phillips, Parker, King, Van Deusen, Stevens, Muller, Cavanaugh, Cress, Siner, Edwards, Castleman, Mayo, Stotsenberg, Miss Gale and Miss Stevens.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were hosts at a most attractive dinner Saturday for Colonel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo and Mrs. Stotsenberg. Mrs. Russell Mayo was hostess at an enjoyable bridge Wednesday afternoon. Miss McGuffy won the prize, a cup and saucer. Mrs. Edwards won the consolation, a box of candy. Her guests were Mrs. Holcomb, Miss McGuffy, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Hartwell and Mrs. Siner. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hay entertained at bridge in compliment to Miss Hartwell, who was presented with a lovely handkerchief. Mrs. Cavanaugh won the prize, four pretty candle shades. Delicious refreshments were served before the games and Mrs. Suplee presided over the tea table. Other guests included Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Castleman, Miss Gale, Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss McGuffy, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Stevens.

Thursday Lieut. Col. and Miss Gale were hosts at a charming dinner for Major and Mrs. Cress, Major and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Stevens and Captain Oden. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh were hosts at a most enjoyable dinner Friday for Colonel Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Capt. and Mrs. Godson and Miss Hartwell. Mrs. James Castleman entertained at a beautiful luncheon Saturday, after which her guests played bridge. Other guests were Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Burgess, and Miss Burgess, of Burlington.

Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting returned to the post Sunday from Washington, D.C., where he has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital. Dr. Sheep left the garrison Friday on a month's leave. Miss Nelson, of Darby Line, Vt., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godson for the Hallowe'en hop. Captain Luhn has been confined to his quarters for several days. During his illness Lieutenant Edwards is acting adjutant. Miss Hartwell, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godson, returned to her home in Germantown, Pa., Wednesday.

Before the hop on Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh were hosts at a pretty Hallowe'en dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Suplee, Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Miss McGuffy, Lieut. and Mrs. King, Lieutenants Huston and Conard, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn were hosts at a most agreeable bridge Monday evening. Mrs. Muller won the first prize, a handsome picture; Mrs. Hay the cut prize, a hand painted dish, and Mrs. Godson the consolation, a dresser scarf. For the men, Dr. McMurdo won the first prize, a brass book rack; Major Cress the cut prize, a brass ash tray, and Major Hay the consolation, a pack of cards. Delicious refreshments were served in the evening. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman, Capt. and Mrs. Suplee, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Siner, Mrs. Cress, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieutenant Green, Lieutenant Colley, Lieutenant Muller, Major Paxton, Mrs.

Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Miss Dorothy Gale, Colonel Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Captain Godson, Miss Hartwell, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. O'Donnell and Lieutenant O'Donnell.

The garrison school for officers opened Nov. 1. The winter schedule for the troops went into operation Nov. 1. A noteworthy fact in this garrison is that there are only two prisoners in the guardhouse, one a convict and the other a garrison prisoner. The guardhouse seems to have lost its popularity, as there are no cases to be tried and all the work in the garrison is being done by fatigue details.

Mrs. Carl Muller was hostess at a jolly bridge Tuesday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served before the games. The first prize, a brass desk clock, was won by Mrs. Holcomb; the cut prize, silk stockings, went to Miss Stevens; the consolation, a silver picture frame, to Mrs. Moor, of Burlington. Other guests were Mesdames Edwards, Castleman, Mayo, Stotsenberg, Cress, Siner, King, Parker, Phillips, Luhn, Fleming, Hay, McMurdo, and Miss Hartwell, Miss McGuffy, Miss Stevens and Miss Gale.

The Hallowe'en hop was held Tuesday evening in the hop-room. Everyone went in sheet and pillow case, which were worn until nine o'clock. Those not dancing played bridge. The hall was most artistically decorated with large jack-o'-lanterns placed at intervals around the room. Large black witches, cats and other weird and grotesque pictures were pinned on the wall. Until the unmasking dancing was by the light of the jack-o'-lanterns. A delicious supper was served at eleven. The credit for the success of the affair is due to Captain Godson, who originated the designs and supervised the decorations.

Lieut. Emmett Addis is absent on a short leave. Lieutenant Richart left the garrison Monday for New York, where he is to purchase a horse. Mrs. F. F. Van Deusen is spending some time in her home in Westfield, Mass. Lieutenant van Deusen has been confined to his quarters for the past week on account of illness.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 1, 1911.

Mrs. Thomas Knox is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George Nugent in Washington, D.C. Major Frank Coe has his mother visiting him. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick had a dinner for Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Bunker. Another dinner Thursday was given by Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry for Major and Mrs. Hero, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Steger.

Mrs. Frederick Strong has returned from a week's visit to Washington. A medley party is to be given on Friday evening in the assembly room of the Artillery School. All guests will be masked. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. James Howell held an informal tea for Miss Corbin, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes. At a dinner Saturday, given by Major and Mrs. Coe, were Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. Francis N. Cooke. Among the guests at a beautifully appointed dinner, given by Mr. and Mrs. Matthews Armstrong, in Hampton, were Major and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Capt. and Mrs. James F. Howell.

Mrs. Stewart, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Major and Mrs. William P. Pence. Miss Corbin, of Dayton, Ohio, has returned to her home after a visit to Lieutenant Corbin. After the hop Saturday Captain Abbott gave a large supper at the club for Miss Corbin, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Jowett.

On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained at dinner for Colonel Strong and Capt. and Mrs. Bunker. Hallowe'en night Miss Lola Berry and Miss Emily Hughes gave a party at the Sherwood. Other guests were Miss Stewart, Misses Nathalie and Leonie Berry, Misses Margaret and Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenants Boyd, Homer, Staunton, McNeil, Schimelfeng, Hardigg, Booten, Brereton.

A tennis tournament has been going on for several weeks, and was finished yesterday. Capt. William Cole won the prize and Capt. Walter K. Wilson was second. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Behr had as supper guests Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ethel Pullman, Paymaster Palmer and Lieutenant Brooks, U.S.N. Tuesday evening Mary and James Howell gave a Hallowe'en party, and their guests were Misses Clara Cummins, Alice Winston, Jacqueline and Elinor Hero, Helen Kimberly, Clotilde Woods, Esther Hall, Powell McBride, Bessie Ohnstad, Eleanor Scott, Elizabeth Winslow and Masters Hugh Cummins, William Coe, Herbert Cole, Charlie Winston, George and William Pence, Bobby McBride.

Paymaster Palmer and Ensign Wette were hosts at a dinner at the Chamberlin Wednesday, for Miss Florence Stewart and Miss Bessie Kimberly. Lieut. Rodger B. Colton leaves to-day for Fort Pickens, Fla., for station.

On Nov. 1 afternoon tea began for the season. Many of the best people go down to it and to hear the music from the exceptionally fine orchestra. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Adams, Captain Peed and Dr. Whaley. A large crowd, displaying a great deal of enthusiasm, witnessed the arrival of Lieutenants Ellyson and Towers, U.S.N., in their hydro-aeroplane, on Wednesday, having made the trip from Annapolis in two hours thirty-seven minutes. The hydro-aeroplane was under perfect control of the aviators, and the flight brought cheers from the big crowd.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. Auman gave a dinner on Oct. 17, in honor of the General's birthday. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Styer, Major and Mrs. Webber and Mrs. Ogden. Lieut. George C. Keleher, 26th Inf., left Oct. 19, for his new station at Fort Wayne, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Conger and their son, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Conger, left for their home on Oct. 20.

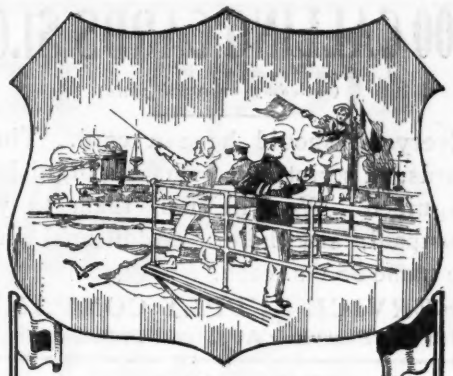
The second hop of the series being given by the officers and ladies of the post was held in the post exchange building on Oct. 20. Dancing and bridge were enjoyed by all. Sandwiches and coffee were served at eleven o'clock. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Auman and their daughter, Mrs. Ogden, Major and Mrs. Styer, Captain Conger, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Chaplain Wood, Lieutenant Brandt, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Watkins and Miss Watkins, Lieutenants Jones and Jacobs and Mr. Henry Styer.

Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., returned on Oct. 23 from a short leave spent visiting relatives and friends in New York city. Mrs. Styer was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth on an automobile trip to Rochester Oct. 22. Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., with his wife and two sons arrived on Oct. 24. Lieut. and Mrs. Manuel Garrett gave a farewell dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Joe Baxter on Oct. 24. Other guests were Lieutenants Jones and Jacobs. Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter left last Wednesday for their new station at Fort Snelling, Minn., Lieutenant Baxter's promotion taking him to the 26th Infantry.

Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Styer gave a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. H. A. Webber, who left Friday for the Major's new station at Fort Logan H. Root, Ark. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Wagner's sister and brother, Miss Green and Dr. Paul Green, of Norfolk, Va.

Saturday evening the Ladies' Guild of St. John's Church, of Youngstown, gave a Hallowe'en supper in the parish house. Among those who enjoyed the delicious repast were Major and Mrs. Styer and Miss Bessie Styer, Mrs. Miller, Miss Helen Root, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Miss Green, Lieutenants Brandt, Jacobs and Jones, Dr. Brewer and Dr. Paul Green. The news of West Point's grand victory over Yale was received at the post with much enthusiasm.

An exciting football game was played on the parade ground Oct. 19, between Company F and the Machine-Gun



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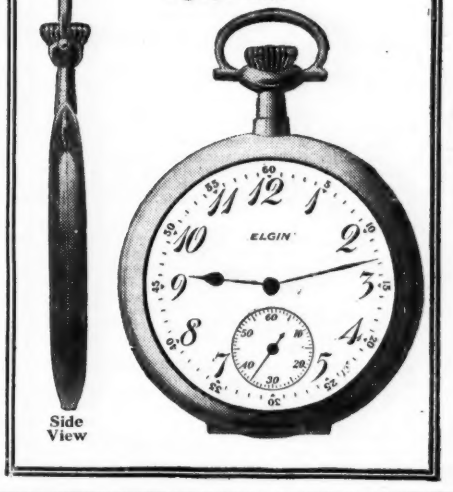
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Platoon; the latter won. The signals used by the gun platoon were very amusing, being the names of the mules, which are named after various drinks.

Tuesday the football team of Company F and the post team went to Niagara Falls. Captain Conger accompanied his team, which played the Carter Croons, of Niagara Falls, the game being called after the first quarter on account of rain. The score stood 0 to 0. The post team played the Ramblers, and the score was 0 to 0 when the game was called at the close of the third period.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 29, 1911.

Senator and Mrs. Francis E. Warren, who have been occupying their Cheyenne residence, have been extensively entertained by the prominent town and post people. On Oct. 25 Mrs. William McCleave and Mrs. Franklin Wing entertained at a lovely tea for Mrs. Warren at Mrs. Wing's quarters. Receiving with the hostesses were Mrs. Warren and Mrs. A. B. Dyer. In the dining room Mrs. A. L. Dade, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. G. A. Skinner presided, assisted by Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Howard, Miss Rosalie Williams and Mrs. Paul Brewster, Mrs. A. W. Barber, Misses Organ and Lacey from Cheyenne. Mrs. Fred Warren dispensed the punch. There were over seventy-five callers.

Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle were hosts at dinner, Oct. 26, in honor of Senator and Mrs. Warren. The 9th Cavalry orchestra played delightful selections all during the evening. Covers were laid for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. Wallace Craigie and Mr. J. A. Breckons. Major and Mrs. Fleming entertained the Wednesday Evening Bridge Club, Mrs. Lawson and Major Fleming carrying off the honors.

Mrs. Earle W. Tanner is recovering from her recent indisposition. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundy were hosts at dinner Oct. 28. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Black. Mrs. John P. McAdams entertained at five hundred Oct. 28. The prizes were won by Mrs. Brunzell and Mrs. James Van Horn. The guests were Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Misses Davis, Little, Williams and Fernandez and Mrs. William McCleave. Lieut. and Mrs. B. R. Camp entertained at dinner Oct. 29.

Mrs. Stanley Fuger left for Fort Sill, Okla., to join Captain Fuger, who is at school there. Capt. John S. Battle was host at a dinner Oct. 28. Mrs. John Reardon entertained Oct. 21 at a tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Wilson, of Waynesboro, Ga., who leaves shortly for her home.

A charming dinner was given recently by Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, in honor of Senator and Mrs. Warren. The already pretty home was further enhanced with potted plants and a profusion of lilac asters. In the center of the dining table a large plateau of lilac asters was most effective, and the artistic place-cards from the brush of Miss Rosalie Williams were particularly attractive. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Warren, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. R. B. Clark and Miss Davis.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder are recent arrivals and are occupying the quarters formerly occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher. Chaplain George Stull is visiting his mother in

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New Jersey. Lieutenants Van Horn, Connolly, Cutrer and Lackland returned Oct. 28 from a most successful ten days' hunting trip. The party got one hundred and fifty mallards and teal, besides baskets of brook and rainbow trout. They hunted in the vicinity of Wheatland, Wyo. The hunters were very generous in distributing their game, and many of their friends had delicious "cats" for Sunday.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 30, 1911.

The officers and ladies of the 12th Cavalry welcomed Col. Cunliffe H. Murray and family with a reception on the evening of the 20th, at the post gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry J. Goldman received with Col. and Mrs. Murray. Appropriate speeches were made by Colonels Murray and Goldman, and by Capt. John M. Morgan. There were a number of guests present from Crawford, and the whole affair was a most delightful one.

Major Koester reported for duty last Friday and has been assigned to the 2d Squadron. Mrs. H. E. Mann entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon, and Mrs. Morgan won the prize. Mrs. G. H. Morgan, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, 11th Cav., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Talbot. Mrs. John M. Morgan entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Oct. 24, Miss Goldman winning the prize.

An order has been issued appointing Capt. L. W. Oliver regimental adjutant. The regiment is now drilling with double rank formation, and many of the officers favor this formation, with large-sized troops.

Lieut. and Mrs. Biegler entertained with a card party Wednesday evening. Mrs. Talbot winning the ladies' and Dr. Foster the gentlemen's prize. Mrs. Foster entertained with bridge on Thursday afternoon. The Five Hundred Club met at the Officers' Club on Friday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Foster winning the prizes. Mrs. Morgan entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Goldman winning the prize. Mrs. Cass entertained at dinner Sunday, her guests being Major Collins, Lieutenants Kimball, Keyes and DeArmond.

The enlisted men gave a very pretty masquerade dance at the post gymnasium on Wednesday night.

The post experienced its first real snowstorm of the season last week. The ground was covered with snow for three days, causing a suspension of out-of-door drills for that period. The storm brought down large numbers of wild duck to the river and lakes in the vicinity of the post, and for two days everyone who could buy, borrow or steal a shotgun was out enjoying the sport of duck hunting.

FORT WADSWORTH SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1911.

Camp Joseph S. Decker, United Spanish War Veterans, was in gala attire at its monthly meeting on the evening of Oct. 19 at camp headquarters in the post gymnasium at Fort Wadsworth. After mustering in five new members, the remainder of the evening was devoted to a welcome into Camp Decker and the Department of New York of Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., retired, by transfer from the Department of Washington and Alaska. Department Comdr. Bernhardt Wall and other prominent members of the order were present to join in the welcome. Comdr. Joseph Lanson, in welcoming Colonel Whistler, announced that Joseph Decker Camp had increased its membership over 200 per cent. since the beginning of the year, with 107 members in good standing.

Colonel Whistler's response to the sentiments expressed by Commander Lanson and Department Commander Wall was given in a most fervent and eloquent manner, and stirred the very roots of patriotism in the enlisted men of the Regular Army who were very fittingly expressed. He also stated his reasons for joining the United Spanish War Veterans, viz.: that it may make him a most useful factor in the future councils of this patriotic order.

Decker Camp has among its members many of the residents of Staten Island who served in the Spanish-American War and the insurance of the Philippines, prominent among whom are Judge Joseph B. Handy, Attorney J. Harry Tiernan and John O'Rourke, who are candidates for office in the coming election. Others who added to the success of the meeting by appropriate remarks were Major W. G. Haan, C.A.C., commanding Fort Wadsworth; Capt. H. S. Kerriek, C.A.C., of Decker Camp; Harry Smith, commander of Hubbel Camp, No. 4, of Brooklyn; William F. Morian, past commander of Admiral Schley Naval Camp, No. 16, of Brooklyn, and John T. Oates, past commander, and John O'Rourke, of Decker Camp.

After partaking of refreshments and the members and their guests exchanging many reminiscences of the days of '98 the meeting closed, everyone carrying home the memory of one of the most pleasant and instructive meetings ever held by a camp of the U.S.W.V.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 29, 1911.

Captain Peek and Captain Bryan left on Monday for San Francisco, where they conducted a detachment of 212 recruits destined for Honolulu and the Philippines. Dr. Lake, of Fort Leavenworth, is here on temporary duty in place of Captain Bryan. The annual ninety-mile test ride on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week was taken by Col. William T. Wood and Col. Louis Brechman, accompanied by Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, entertaining last week in honor of Miss Katherine Perrine Kaufman and Lieut. Reuben Chapman Taylor, whose marriage will take place Tuesday, Oct. 31. Miss Carrie Wiegand, of Washington Terrace, St. Louis, gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Miss Adele Fountain, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. S. W. Fountain, of Devon, Pa., who has come to be Miss Kaufman's maid of honor. Announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Wiegand and Mr. Andrew Kaufman, son of Col. and Mrs. A. B. Kaufman, of Webster Groves, Mo. The guests at the luncheon included members of the Kaufman-Taylor bridal party. Friday afternoon Mrs. Curt Moll, of St. Louis, gave a bridge party in honor of Miss Kaufman and Mr. Taylor. On Friday

evening Misses Edna Pieper and Florence Morrison, also members of Miss Kaufman's bridal party, gave a theater party at the Olympic, to see Ethel Barrymore in "The Witness for the Defense." After the performance supper was enjoyed in the Peacock Room at Tony Faust's. The guests were Misses Wiegand, Fountain, Kaufman, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. King Kaufman, Captain Pillsbury, Lieutenants Mitchell and Blaker, Mr. Morrison and Mr. King Kaufman. Mr. and Mrs. King Kaufman entertained the bridal party at supper on Saturday evening.

Capt. Charles H. Errington attended a banquet at the Mercantile Club, given by Moolah Temple, Mystic Shrine, on Friday. The guest of honor was Colonel Sinclair, drill instructor of Moolah Temple. Mrs. Rose Voorhees Ridings and daughter Jewel, of Moberly, Mo., arrived on Thursday to spend a week with Dr. H. G. Voorhees. During her visit Miss Ridings has been confined to her bed with a sore throat. Lieut. Olney Place, who has been suffering from acute bronchitis, is rapidly convalescing, and expects to leave the hospital in a few days.

The Card Club met on Friday at Mrs. Ryan's. Those who attended were Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Wood and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Van Duzen, mother and sister of Lieutenant Taylor. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Cole was the guest of Miss Melville Green, of St. Louis, at luncheon on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Errington entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Straub, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan and Capt. and Mrs. Errington.

Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Peek at tea on Sunday. Mr. King Kaufman, of Webster Groves, gave a buffet supper for his sister, Miss Katherine Kaufman, and Lieutenant Taylor on Sunday. Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan has recovered from his recent illness.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

MANNIX.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 27, 1911, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix, jr., a son, D. Pratt Mannix, 3d.

MORRISON.—Born Oct. 29, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., a son, William Farmer.

SCHOONMAKER.—Born at Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27, 1911, to the wife of Q.M. Sertle, N. D. W. Schoonmaker, 75th Co., C.A.C., a daughter, Myrtle Elma.

MARRIED.

BRADY—KELLEY.—At York, Me., Nov. 1, 1911, Miss Muriel Jerrold Kelley, daughter of Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N., to Mr. Samuel S. Brady.

BURNETT—GIBBS.—At San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 25, 1911, Lieut. John D. Burnett, jr., 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion Gibbs.

JOHNSON—GUNDLACH.—At Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 11, 1911, Miss Susana Theresa Gundlach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Gundlach, of Spokane, Wash., to Lieut. Gerald A. Johnson, U.S. Marine Corps.

McBRIDE—HALBERT.—At Glen Arm, Md., Oct. 21, 1911, 1st Lieut. Allan C. McBride, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Mary Avis Halbert.

MURPHY—ALLEN.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 25, 1911, Miss Louise Allen, daughter of Mrs. C. V. Allen, of Ohio, and sister of Lieut. C. M. Allen, 5th U.S. Field Art., to Capt. Ernest Van Dyke Murphy, 18th U.S. Inf.

ROBINSON—SLOANE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1911, Mr. Dwight Robinson and Miss Anne Newell Sloane, daughter of Asst. Engr. John D. Sloane, U.S.N.

SMITH—WINSLOW.—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1911, Mr. Edward Albert Smith and Miss Virginia Winslow, daughter of Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N.

STEWART—FAIRBAIN.—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1911, Capt. Cecil Stewart and Edith Alexander Fairbairn.

DIED.

DEXTER.—Died at naval hospital, New York, Nov. 2, 1911, Chief Machinist John Dexter, U.S.N.

DeMILLE.—Died at the home of her son-in-law, Brig. Gen. John P. Mann, U.S.A., Orange, N.J., on Oct. 30, 1911, Margaret Mutter Blount de Mille, widow of Major William E. de Mille, C.A.C., of Washington, D.C.

FESSENDEN.—Died Oct. 23, 1911, at Asheville, N.C., Alice Grosvenor, only daughter of the late Major J. A. Fessenden, U.S.A., and Mary C. Fessenden. Interment at Arlington.

GARDNER.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 19, 1911, 1st Sergt. Henry H. Gardner, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 13th Cavalry and the 6th Cavalry.

HERRON.—Died at Linwood Heights, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1911, Dr. Thomas Grover Herron, father of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav.

HURLBURT.—Died at Wapping, Conn., Oct. 30, 1911, William W. Hurlbur, of New York, brother of the wife of Brig. Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S. Army, retired.

HYDE.—Died Oct. 18, 1911, at her late residence, 41 East Seventy-fourth street, New York, Mary Seaman Truslow Hyde, wife of Ralph M. Hyde, and mother of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, in the seventy-first year of her age. Funeral at St. Thomas's Chapel, Oct. 20, 1911. Interment at Woodlawn.

KITTINGER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1911, the infant son of Lieut. Theodore A. Kittinger, U.S.N.

LISLE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1911, Pay Dir. Robert P. Lisle, U.S.N., retired.

MANN.—Died near Pine Grove, Mich., Oct. 23, 1911, Dr. O. H. Mann, father of Mrs. Frost, wife of Major A. S. Frost, U.S.A., retired.

MOTLOW.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1911, 2d Lieut. William G. Motlow, U.S.A., retired.

RAY.—Died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1911, Brig. Gen. P. Henry Ray, U.S.A., retired.

REED.—Died suddenly, Oct. 22, 1911, at his residence in Englewood, N.J., the Rev. John Joseph Reed, D.D., father of Capt. William Lewis Reed, 8th U.S. Inf.

ROWEN.—Died at Moorestown, N.J., Oct. 31, 1911, William S. Rowen, father of Comdr. John H. Rowen, U.S.N., retired, aged seventy-six years.

STUART.—Died Sept. 17, 1911, Alexander Montgomery Stuart at Johnson City, Tenn., the father of Capt. E. A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., and Mrs. Hacker, wife of Capt. T. B. Hacker, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.

VERY.—Died at New York city, Oct. 26, 1911, Mrs. Margaret Z. Very, widow of the late Lieut. Edward W. Very, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy April 30, 1885.

WEST.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, 1911, Rear Admiral Clifford H. West, U.S.N., retired.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The following officers have been elected at the annual meeting of the Military Athletic League at New York for the ensuing year: President, Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, 22d Engrs.; first vice-president, Col. F. N. Norton, 23d Inf.; second vice-president, Col. Charles O. Davis, 13th Cav.; third vice-president, Comdr. Russell Raynor, 1st Naval Batt.; recording secretary, Major W. A. Turpin, I.G.; corresponding secretary, Major C. A. Smith, 2d Brig. Staff; treasurer, Col. N. B. Thurston, chief O.O. The board of governors are: Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Huston, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. E. Janicky, 47th Inf.; Col. Charles E. Wolf, 74th Inf.; Major J. J. Byrne, 9th Coast Art.; Major H. C. Wilson, 8th Coast Art.; Capt. John W. Elmes, 69th Inf.; and F. Dean, 13th Coast Art.; Lieut. P. Sayles, 14th Inf.; Capt. H. C. Hicks, 65th Inf.; Lieut. Charles Currie, Squadron C; Capt. Charles J. Dieges, 22d Engrs.; Capt. Howard Hopkins, 71st Inf.; and Lieut. Comdr. Charles Brinkerhoff, 2d Naval Batt. Captain Shaw, 13th Coast Art. and Lieutenant Sayles and Lieutenant Colonel Janicky were appointed a committee to draft and have prepared a set of resolutions to be forwarded to the family of the late Major David Wilson, who up to the time of his demise was corresponding secretary of the League, and a most highly esteemed officer.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The drill season for all organizations of the New Hampshire National Guard will commence Nov. 1, 1911, and will continue one and a half hours a week until May 31, 1912. Capt. E. V. D. Murphy, 18th U.S. Inf., on duty with the Militia, will be in charge of the instruction for the state. Sergt. Walter Chamoerlain, 3d U.S. Inf., Sergt. Maurice Buckwald, 3d U.S. Inf., and Sergt. Francis E. Barrett, 5th U.S. Field Art., are assigned as assistants to Captain Murphy. The new Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, approved by the War Department, are officially adopted by this state. During the months of November and December drills will be conducted in the school of the soldier, squad, section, company and battery, according to the arm of the service.

Company commanders are enjoined to pay particular attention to the instruction of their non-commissioned officers, and will require them to drill their squads and platoons. Non-commissioned officers' schools will be held in each company, troop and battery weekly, one-half hour before the weekly drill, under the captain as instructor. The subject taken up at each session of the school will be the subject of that evening's drill.

The Infantry companies of the 1st Regiment will be reduced to the following number of enlisted men: One first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two musicians and forty-four privates. The strength of the 1st Regiment is increased by the addition thereto of one machine-gun company, composed as follows: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, five sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer, one mechanic and forty-two privates.

Pvt. Melvin W. Sheppard, Co. A, 22d N.Y., champion middle distance runner and one of the winners of the Olympic games held in London in 1908, has been dishonorably discharged for non-payment of fines.

Capt. H. W. Newton, Coast Art., U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Crusan, U.S. Inf., on duty with the National Guard, state of Washington, have been designated as general instructors in their respective branches for the school for officers.

The 9th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will parade for drill and instruction by Colonel Morris on Thursday night, Nov. 9. There will be dancing after the drill. Capt. C. Wylie, of the 16th Company, has been appointed Artillery engineer, and his company regret to lose him. Lieut. H. W. Thompson, 18th Company, has resigned.

An interesting experiment is being tried in the riding ring of the armory of Batteries D, E and F, 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y. Instead of having tan bark in the ring, a thick layer of leather clippings is being used, and thus far has given great satisfaction. No dust arises from its use, it never needs to be wetted down, and the riding ring can be covered with the leather clippings for about \$400, whereas tan bark costs the city about \$1,200. The leather clippings will also outlast the tan bark about seventy-five per cent., it is believed. Major O'Ryan hopes to make a great saving to the city by the use of the new filling.

Co. B, of the 69th Regiment, has elected Pvt. Joseph Fogarty first lieutenant and Sergt. Coleman Burns second lieutenant.

We have received a handsome bound copy of the report of Adjutant Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht, of Ohio, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1910. It is a volume of 323 pages and the appendices to the report include interesting reports on drills, Service schools, maneuvers, camps, active service, armory board, etc. The reports also contain pictures of some fine armories provided for troops of the state, which shows that Ohio realizes the necessity of properly housing its National Guard.

The annual state company team and individual skirmish matches for the National Guard, state of Washington, was held at Fort Lawton last September. The company team match was won by Co. I, 2d Regiment, with a score of 1,293 points. The match was open to teams of six men, firing at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards slow fire, and in rapid fire and skirmishing. The individual skirmish match was won by Lieut. H. K. Humphrey, score, 156.

In order to effect the capture of a young desperado named Charles E. Baker, under indictment for holding up and robbing a citizen near Gloversville, N.Y., and with the murder of another man, forty members of Co. G, 2d Inf., N.G.N.Y., under command of Capt. A. B. Peake, of Gloversville, were ordered out on duty on Oct. 25. Baker, when his arrest was attempted, shot and mortally wounded Policeman John Pollock and shot and wounded Deputy Sheriff Edward Stoddard. The members of Co. G were rushed after Baker in automobiles, and succeeded in surrounding him. When Baker attempted to get away he was shot and wounded by two of the militiamen taken to a hospital, and thence to jail. He was armed with a rifle when captured.

Comdr. Russell Raynor, 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, sent invitations to different National Guard officers in New York city to use the steam launch of the battalion to visit any of the warships in port they desired to. This courtesy was very much appreciated, and a number of officers gladly accepted the kindly offer.

The date for the review of the 22d N.Y. by Col. John T. Camp, retired, is Saturday night, Nov. 11. There will be a band concert before and after the review, and dancing will follow after the military ceremonies. The regiment will parade in khaki uniform for inspection by its C.O. Nov. 22.

Adjutant General Weybrecht, of Ohio, in G.O. 24 announces a scheme of armory schools for the National Guard of his state, and authorizes officers to correspond direct with Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, Columbus, Ohio, regarding any matter relating to the course.

The Drill Regulations for Infantry, U.S. Army, approved by the Secretary of War Aug. 19, 1911, were adopted for the government of the National Guard of New Jersey on Oct. 20, 1911.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, announces that the Drill Regulations for Infantry, U.S. Army, approved by the War Department Aug. 19, 1911, are adopted for the government of the National Guard of this state. To insure uniformity, all Infantry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in these regulations are prohibited and those therein prescribed must be strictly observed. The adjutants general of other states have issued like orders.

On page 276 of this issue will be found an interesting article by Lieut. Comdr. Eckford C. de Kay, Naval Militia of New York, and military secretary of Governor Dix, on attendance at drills of military organizations and how to better promote efficiency.

No time has been lost in the 7th N.Y. in taking steps to organize a mounted detachment, as prescribed in the new regulations, and Colonel Appleton has already taken the matter in hand. Men to form scout and mounted ordies have been detailed from the several companies, and the detachment will consist of forty-eight men. Lieut. E. S. Coy will be in charge. A number of officers from the U.S.S. North Carolina visited the armory on Oct. 31 and enjoyed the drill and were very much impressed with the fine building. The officers were also entertained at the regimental mess and in Colonel Ap

platoon's headquarters, and were later taken to the Army and Navy Club.

The sixtieth set of games of the Athletic Association of the 7th N.Y. will be held in the armory on Saturday night, Dec. 9, commencing at eight o'clock sharp. There will be twelve track events, five military events and two field events, all of which are open to members of the regiment only. The events are ninety-three yards run, one-half mile run and one-half mile roller skating race for novices, 850 yards run, potato race, 440 yards run, 220 yards run, one mile roller skating race, inter-company relay race, inter-company roller skating relay race and horse race, all handicaps; obstacle race, scratch; tent raising contest, rescue race, military relay race, 352 yards run in heavy marching order, wall scaling contests, putting 16-pound shot, and running high jump. Entries close Nov. 24 at armory. The regimental band will furnish music during the games.

WASHINGTON.

Major John H. Wholley, U.S.A., detailed by the War Department as inspector-instructor for the 2d Infantry of the National Guard, state of Washington, at the annual encampment at American Lake July 4 to 13 last, has made a very complimentary report on the organization. We have received a verbatim copy from Adjutant Gen. Fred Llewellyn, from which we make the following extracts:

In speaking of the officers Major Wholley states that their military bearing is very good, their physical qualifications are excellent, as they have the U.S. Army standard in examinations, mental qualifications excellent, professional qualification very good, and the zeal in the performance of their duties is excellent. They are studious and active, and show the correct habit of thought.

The men are said to have excellent physical qualifications and their mental qualifications are very good. They show interest in drills and maneuvers and in the performance of other duties.

"The commander-in-chief, M. E. Hay, Governor, state of Washington," says Major Wholley, "was present on three days, displayed considerable interest, reviewed the troops, inspected the camp and was present at the maneuvers. Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn was present during most of the encampment. The model appearance of the camp was, in co-operation of the Governor, due to his efforts. First Lieut. C. B. Crusan, U.S.A., detailed with the Organized Militia of this state, performed his duties very satisfactorily.

"The field and staff were well qualified, Col. William M. Inglis, commanding, Capt. L. O. Meigs, C.S., and Paul H. Weyrauch, Q.M. (second lieutenant, U.S.A., retired), were conspicuously well qualified and businesslike in their manner.

"The following officers deserve mention: Capt. W. F. Paull, regimental adjutant, for his military appearance and efficiency at ceremonies; Capt. Ernest H. Keene for the large per cent. of men taken to camp; Capt. H. W. Palmer, Troop B, Cavalry, for the excellent condition of his horses; Capt. Henry A. Wise for the interior economy of his company; 2d Lieut. William H. Hicks for efficiency in drill; Capt. Oliver R. Austin, M.D., for thoroughness and co-operation with line officers. All officers appeared qualified for their positions. Sergeant Newman, 4th U.S. Inf., was very satisfactory as an assistant to Lieutenant Crusan, 4th Inf."

In general Major Wholley gives the regiment high praise for its field service, and the condition of uniforms, rifles and equipment receives favorable comment. The fit of some of the Army shoes issued was not all that could be desired. The sanitation of the camp was excellent and the camp free from disease.

Major Wholley recommends that an excellent non-commissioned officer of the U.S. Army be detailed at the home station of each group of organizations to assist in individual instruction and form with the detailed Army officer a medium for producing uniform instruction.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. R. asks: Re-enlisted Oct. 6, 1907, for convenience of Government, having already served nine months fourteen days. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay and to wear a service chevrons? Answer: You were entitled to pay of first enlistment to Oct. 5, 1907. If you are now out of the Service you can re-enter as of the second period, pay \$18 as private and will wear one stripe indicating that you have served a full enlistment period.

E. H.—There have been no hints of a change of station for the 6th Field Artillery. Transfer for your own convenience would be at your own expense for transportation.

M. W. R.—The China Relief Expedition was composed of the headquarters and 1st and 3d Squadrons, 6th Cav.; Batteries A, D, I and O, 3d Art.; Light Battery F, 5th Art.; 9th U.S. Infantry; headquarters, 2d and 3d Battalions, 14th U.S. Inf.; headquarters and 1st Battalion, 15th U.S. Inf.; 1st Regiment U.S. Marines. The first man over the walls at Pekin was Trumpeter Calvin P. Titus, Co. E, 14th Inf., now a first lieutenant in the same regiment.

G. E. M.—An honorable discharge from the Army entitles you to citizenship after one year's residence in one place. A U.S. Court officer anywhere can give you full information as to procedure.

J. C.—We have no record of the survivors of the crew of the Cumberland.

J. H. asks: Enlisted March 5, 1908; deserted June 8, 1909; apprehended March 10, 1910; released from confinement Oct. 29, 1910. When am I supposed to get my discharge? I have been in confinement for about eight months altogether, two months waiting trial and six months' sentence by G.C.M. Answer: When the time before your desertion and the time you may serve after your release from confinement amount to three years.

E. C. asks: About when will the next examination for the position of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, be held? Answer: Examinations are held in February. Address the Surgeon General through the channel.

OLD READER asks: Is a man entitled to service stripes for every enlistment, or only for the enlistments comprising his continuous service? Answer: A stripe for each complete enlistment.

C. B. M. would like to secure the address of the widow or any of the children of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, who served in the Civil War, was a native of Russellville, Ky., and raised the 26th Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, and received the brevet rank of brigadier general June 9, 1862. The General died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1894.

H. W. S.—Regarding the Dewey medal lost by you in a fire in 1906, apply to the authorities from which you obtained it. As to medals for service with Marine Corps in Philippine war in Spanish-American War see S.O. 82, June 27, 1908, War Dept.

C. B. de N. asks: (1) The address of the treasurer-general of the M.O.F. Wars, and (2) of the same official of the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. Answer: Address (1) Col. Oliver C. Boshyshell, treasurer-general Military Order of Foreign Wars, Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) August Goebel, Jr., treasurer Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., Memorial Hall Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

W. H. C. asks: Enlisted in the Army Dec. 10, 1908; discharged Aug. 8, 1909, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Aug. 9, 1909. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay and bonus at end of my three years (counting all service)? Answer: You will remain in first enlistment until Aug. 8, 1912, when if you re-enlist within three months you will receive a bonus of three months' pay and enter second period.

L. H. H. asks: I enlisted in 97th Co., C.A.C., Oct. 2, 1908, and was discharged Oct. 1, 1911, and was also on extra duty as switchboard operator: I re-enlisted for 7th band, C.A.C., on Oct. 19, 1911. Am I entitled to the bonus pay of three months? Answer: Yes.

H. H. R.—There is no grade of Q.M. sergeant in the Navy, but there is in the Marine Corps, pay \$45 to \$69, according to term of enlistment. Quartermasters in the Navy 1st, 2d and 3d class get respectively \$40, \$35 and \$30 a month.

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If you knew what we know about beer, you would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."



Order a case from your dealer today.
See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

S-M

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Oct. 26, 1911.

Friday's hop was well attended considering the fact that Del Monte's drill season curtails the number of our visiting guests. Capt. and Miss Pickering received and launched the recent arrivals onto the sea of our social whirl. Mrs. Shaw and the two children have joined Captain Shaw. They are occupying the quarters vacated by Capt. W. B. Baker until December, when they sail for the Philippines.

On Sunday evening Capt. C. A. Dolph entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Creary, Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieutenants Everts and Scowden spent the week-end in San Francisco. Col. E. T. Brown and his son, Lieut. T. W. Brown, are in San Francisco, where the latter has gone to be operated upon.

Monday was the occasion for much excitement at St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, as both bishop and archbishop were its guests. The reception of the afternoon was followed by a large supper at six o'clock. Many of the garrison attended these functions, among them Captain Pickering, Mrs. Kalde, Lieutenant Kalde, Mrs. Merriman, Captain Reed, Miss Pickering and Lieutenant Field.

The 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, went to Gigling's Ranch on Tuesday for their field firing and will return on Saturday. Capt. W. L. Reed, 8th Inf., was called East by a telegram announcing the death of his father.

On Oct. 25 Col. and Mrs. Miller entertained for Mrs. Brush with an elaborate reception. The weather was perfect and the 8th Infantry band sat under the adjacent trees and rendered a delightful program. Japanese lanterns hung amid the foliage of the verandah, where flowering vines over proclaim California's praise. The bungalow was a bower of trailing vines gracefully draped upon picture moldings, over doorways and mantels. Pink roses and geraniums were used profusely in wall pockets, baskets and vases. The dining table groaned under its abundant delicacies arranged around a centerpiece of pink roses and candles with pink shades. The color scheme of pink embraced the candies, cakes and ices.

The guests were received from nine until eleven o'clock. Mrs. Gracie served chicken salad and Mrs. Lewis presided at the ice bowl, while Mesdames Knudsen, Howard and Christie were kept busy at the punch bowl. Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Bracken also assisted the hostess. In the receiving line were Colonel Miller, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Brush. The guest of honor was exquisitely gowned in a creation of pink-toned cream satin. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Miller wore a gown of white satin and lace. When it was discovered that the date marked the wedding anniversary of Col. and Mrs. Miller, a toast was drunk to their health and happiness.

The two companies of the 30th Infantry stationed here have received telegraphic orders to march to the Presidio of San Francisco and join the regiment. Lieutenant Howard, 30th Inf., has been detailed secretary of the School of Musketry. Capt. L. T. Baker, on three months' leave, is with relatives in San Antonio, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Christie have gone to San Francisco to meet the latter's mother, Mrs. F. A. Smith, who is en route from Omaha.

Mrs. Brooke entertained delightfully the afternoon of Oct. 26 with a bridge party. The prizes were dainty silk bags, made by the hostess. These were awarded to Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Howard. Following the game a delicious repast was served. Mrs. Gracie poured tea. Other guests were Mrs. Glenn Davis, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Knudsen and Mrs. Lewis, also Mrs. Fonda, of Monterey.

Lieut. S. W. Scofield, 1st Inf., left on Monday to join his

regiment. Mrs. Price and Mrs. Moorman drove to Gigling's Ranch and spent the day in camp. Chaplain Sutherland is teaching Spanish to a delighted class of children.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 26, 1911.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray on Thursday evening entertained at eight tables of bridge in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, who are to sail on the November transport for Cavite. The prize-winners were Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Alexander Van Kuren, Capt. Guy W. Brown, Surg. Henry F. Odell, Capt. Jay M. Salladay, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley, Comdr. Clarence Stone and Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. Others present were Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Miss Pegrem, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Major and Mrs. U. G. Andersen, Asst. Naval Constr. Alexander Van Kuren, Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Commo. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Mrs. A. W. Blow, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Guy W. Brown and Dr. Carl Osterhaus. Mrs. Blow and Miss Blow have returned to their home in San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Ray, who is to remain there for a week or more.

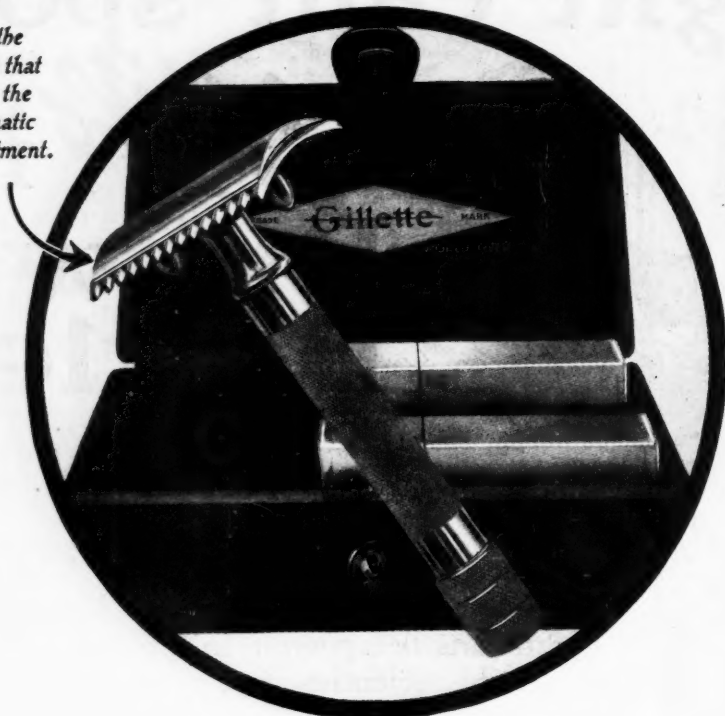
Lieut. Comdr. Samuel B. Thomas arrived from the Eastern coast Oct. 20 for duty as inspection officer. Only one assignment now remains vacant here—that of the general storekeeper. Mrs. Morsell has been visiting her parents, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, in Vallejo, since the early summer. Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Lang and Mrs. Lang have returned to Vallejo after a couple of weeks' absence. Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Denny and their daughter, Miss Esther Denny, will return shortly to San Francisco for the winter after having spent the summer at Applegate. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert S. Rees chaperoned a party aboard the South Dakota in San Francisco last week, the junior officers entertained at a dinner for Miss Anna Peters, Miss Edith Rucker, Miss Jean Oliver, Miss Frances Ramsey and Miss Metha McMahon. Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent has gone to Washington, D.C., for duty in the office of Admiral Dewey. Mdsn. E. C. Gillette, formerly of the Colorado, Ensign W. H. Dague, formerly of the New Hampshire, and Ensign E. S. Robinson, from the West Virginia, and Mdsn. Mervyn Benion, formerly of the California, have joined the Cincinnati, while Lieut. Thomas Withers, Jr., of the California, reported for duty aboard the Raleigh. Ensigns A. M. Stechie and E. R. Stewart were transferred to the torpedo boat destroyer Perry and left to join the Cincinnati in Southern waters. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson arrived from Washington, D.C., on Tuesday and joined the Cincinnati off Sausalito. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis has left for Monterey, where his self-scoring target, which has proved so successful here, is being tested by the Army officers. Mrs. Harry E. Collins, wife of P.A. Paymaster Collins, is spending a few weeks in British Columbia.

Asst. Naval Constr. George V. Westervelt and Lieut. Chandler Jones, of the Bremerton station, who have been engaged in studying the shop system here for the past several weeks, with a view to introducing it at the Northern station, left a few days ago for San Francisco to visit the large shops before returning to Bremerton.

Mrs. J. K. Cole, of Washington, D.C., who is spending some time in San Francisco, came up to the yard Tuesday as the guest of Mrs. Jay M. Salladay. Miss Margaret Holmes,

The razor with many features all its own.

Note the curve that gives the automatic adjustment.



**No Stropping---No Honing---Simplicity---Strength
—Rigidity—Absolute Safety—Adjustability—
Durability---Time-saving---Money-saving**

THE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR stands alone in its triumph of mechanical simplicity and skill. It is recognized the world over as the final achievement in a safety shaving device. The Gillette is the only razor with the flexible, adjustable blade—the only razor that can be adapted to varying demands—light, heavy, or wiry beard, tender or tough skin. A slight turn of the screw handle gives the desired adjustment.

GILLETTE BLADES are made from the finest steel by special processes. Flexible, with mirror-like finish. Rust-proof and antiseptic. Packet of 6 blades (12 shaving edges), 50c; 12 blades (24 shaving edges), in nickel-plated case, \$1.00. **NO STROPPING—NO HONING.** Sold everywhere.

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"If it's a Gillette—
it's The Safety Razor."

daughter of Capt. Frank Holmes, retired, and Mrs. Holmes, after a five years' absence, with her parents abroad, is coming next month from Rome, where the family is now residing, to spend four or five months as the guest of Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater at her home in Vallejo. P.A. Paymer, R. B. Westlake, of the Annapolis, is settling up his accounts, preparatory to leaving for his home in the East, to await orders. Mrs. John R. Hornberger is again at the yard, her father's condition at his home in Oakland being greatly improved. The marriage of Miss Emily Simons and P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, now on temporary duty aboard the Raleigh, will take place at the home of the bride's parents, near St. Helena, in December. Chaplain A. A. McAlister, retired, will officiate.

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, of the Army, are guests in San Francisco until the sailing of the Thomas for Manila Nov. 6. Capt. William L. Reed has been spending a few days in San Francisco, en route to New York. Capt. W. A. Powell has returned to San Francisco after temporary duty at Fort Rosecrans. Capt. Douglas McCaskey has returned from leave and joined his regiment in the Yosemite National Park. His troop will march from the park for San Francisco on Nov. 12.

In honor of Miss Priscilla Elliott, daughter of Capt. John M. Elliott, the junior officers of the Maryland entertained delightfully at a dinner dance last evening. A number of the girl friends of the complimented guest from San Francisco and the bay cities were included in the invitations. The naval auxiliary Buffalo, Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, left on Friday for the mobilization at Los Angeles, but is expected to return to the yard early in November, when she is to be docked, in preparation, it is believed, for a cruise to China. The Cincinnati, upon her return, will be prepared for her cruise to China the middle of November. The Maryland will participate in the mobilization and will go North this winter to continue the tests of coal, in which she was engaged last spring. The tug Iroquois left for San Diego last week, towing one of the rafts to be used in target practice.

The new wireless station at this yard following closely on her conversation with the station at Unalaska on the 16th, when she broke all daylight record for wireless work by establishing communication over a distance of 2,031 miles, talked with Washington, D.C., about two o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 23. Operators on duty at the new station on the hill heard Key West calling Cape Cod, and immediately started calling Key West. Washington, D.C., heard Mare Island, and replied. Following a chat between the operators Washington gave Mare Island the weather report, following it up with "Good-by. See you at one o'clock to-morrow morning." Efforts to get Washington each night since have been unsuccessful, the climatic conditions being poor for wireless work. At an early hour this morning, however, the operators were able to pick up snatches of messages being sent by the U.S.S. Rhode Island, off the Eastern coast. No communication with the ship could be established, however. Yesterday Lieut. E. H. Dodd, wireless officer here, and Wireless Expert George E. Hanscum received a letter from the Hillcrest station, San Francisco, maintained by the United Wireless Company, stating that operators there on Monday morning heard the messages being exchanged between this yard and Washington, thus verifying the correctness of the messages as picked up here. The distance covered was approximately 3,000 miles—equal to sending an aerogram 3,000 miles over water, owing to the interference and the difficulty in crossing mountain ranges, deserts, etc. An experimental station of as high power as that now being used at Mare Island is to be installed at Table Bluff, Wireless Expert Hanscum and a party of electricians leaving here on the 30th to install the plant. It is believed here that the results of the work done at Point Loma, Mare Island and Table Bluff,

where the high masts and Telefunken system will be in use, will determine which of these three sites will be selected by the Navy Department for the high power station, similar to the one in course of erection at Washington, which will eventually be installed on this coast, and with which it is believed that direct communication with Honolulu will be established following the installation of the new station there.

A naval board of survey, of which Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore was president, convened Oct. 24 aboard the Pensacola at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, and as a result of its recommendation it is quite probable that the old Pensacola will soon see her last days of active service. The cruiser St. Louis is slated to succeed the Pensacola as the station ship at Yerba Buena, it is understood. Nothing further has been heard regarding the proposed sale of this historic old frigate, which will soon celebrate her centennial. Surveys have been held aboard the Annapolis since her arrival here from Tutuila. The vessel requires expensive repairs. Capt. Hugh Rodman, Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Capt. J. P. Yates spent Monday and Tuesday at the California city coaling station on an inspection. An estimate has been secured from the wholesalers of San Francisco regarding the time in which approximately \$100,000 worth of provisions can be secured here in the event of the Department's calling for such a supply. With the exception of fresh meat, all supplies can be delivered to Mare Island in from seven to ten days following the awarding of the contracts here. Fresh meat will require fifteen days to procure. The orders from the Bureau were to ascertain the time in which provisions, sufficient to supply all ships on this coast for a six months' cruise, could be secured on short notice.

The Machinists' Union of Vallejo, at its regular meeting on Oct. 24, passed resolutions urging the American Federation of Labor to take up the proposition of securing a battleship for construction at the Mare Island Navy Yard in 1915. The State Federation of Labor endorsed the proposition at the annual convention held in Bakersfield, Cal., while the League of California Municipalities, now in session at Santa Barbara, has also given the proposition its support.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Coronado Beach, Cal., Oct. 24, 1911.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree entertained at bridge on Friday in the ballroom of the Hotel del Coronado in honor of her cousin, Miss Hughes, who is her guest. There were sixteen tables, with a book prize for each. Among those present were Mrs. W. A. Gill, Miss Grace Buckley, Mrs. James L. Kaufman, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. John Lewis, Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Percival Thompson, Mrs. Claus Spreckles, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Mrs. Mann, Miss Frances Stewart, Mrs. Piereson, Mrs. Chew and Mrs. Joerns.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas, Mrs. C. H. Harlow, wife of Captain Harlow, Mrs. Glassford, wife of Lieutenant Glassford, of the Torpedo Fleet, and Mr. George Grandy, of San Francisco, brother of Mrs. L. R. Sargent, all arrived at the Hotel del Coronado on Friday. Mrs. James L. Kaufman, wife of Ensign Kaufman, of the Torpedo Fleet, entertained on Tuesday at bridge in honor of their house guest, Miss Frances Stewart, of San Francisco. Other guests were Mrs. Uriel Sebree, Mrs. Claus Spreckles, Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Mrs. Percival Thompson, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. John Lewis, Mrs. Joerns, Miss Grace Buckley, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Glassford. Baby pillows of dainty design were won by Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Joerns

and Mrs. Brander. Mrs. Donovan, sister of Mrs. Kaufman, poured tea.

Mrs. John Lewis, wife of Ensign Lewis, of the Torpedo Fleet, has taken a cottage at Coronado Beach for the winter. Mrs. Wurtzbaugh, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Wurtzbaugh, and small daughter spent the week-end at the Coronado Hotel and returned to Los Angeles on Monday.

Major C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C., entertained on board the U.S.S. California on Sunday evening at dinner in honor of Mrs. W. A. Gill and her daughter, Miss Grace Buckley. On Saturday there was a large dance at the Hotel del Coronado, given for the visiting ships. The band from the U.S.S. California furnished the music and the affair was largely attended by the Navy set.

Mrs. Reese, wife of Lieut. A. S. Reese, and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff arrived on Saturday and are registered at the Hotel del Coronado.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 25, 1911.

Mrs. C. T. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, of the Colorado, who has apartments at Hotel del Coronado, has been spending some time at Witch Creek, a mountain resort about forty miles from this city. Mrs. A. A. Ackerman is also spending a season at the same place. Capt. Daniel H. Currie and family have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Keen. Mrs. Currie is a niece of the latter. Ensign and Mrs. A. S. Rees, Capt. F. M. Bennett, Ensign F. D. Pryor and Ensign Richard T. Keiran are among the Navy people at Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. Gillette, wife of Lieut. Claude S. Gillette, U.S.N., who has been making her home here for some months, has left for the North.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 26, 1911.

Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., arrived in San Diego Saturday from Hammondport, N.Y., with five Curtiss biplanes. He was accompanied by seven students and will establish a permanent government School of Aviation on North Island. Glenn H. Curtiss, the chief instructor, will arrive this week.

Four cruisers of the Pacific Fleet are anchored in San Diego Bay. The flagship California entered the harbor unexpectedly Friday at a speed of sixteen miles an hour, thus breaking the record of a ship entering or leaving San Diego Bay. Other ships in port are the South Dakota, West Virginia, Colorado and Glacier. The Maryland and Oregon are expected within a few days. Mrs. C. T. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, of the U.S.S. Colorado, has left Coronado and is enjoying an outing at Witch Creek. Mrs. J. N. Wright, who has been stopping at the Hawthorne Inn, has left for San Francisco, but will return to San Diego the latter part of next week. Capt. D. H. Currie, U.S.A., wife and children have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Keen, of San Diego.

The 115th Company, part of the 28th Company, also Captain Lecocq, Dr. Gibson and Lieutenant Drake returned after a three days' hike over mountainous roads from Campo, where they have been in camp the past two months. Lieutenant Ruhlman returned Tuesday evening from the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, where he was operated on for appendicitis.

It is reported that the 1st Submarine Division of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of the Grampus and Pike, will on Jan. 1 change headquarters from Coronado wharf to the coaling station at Point Loma.

Dr. Powell, who has been post surgeon at Fort Rosecrans during Dr. Gibson's absence, left Tuesday for his home station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

PORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 21, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pat M. Stevens, 23d Inf., and small son arrived in the post on Oct. 2 and are guests of Lieutenant Brewer and Mrs. Brewer while their quarters are being renovated. Tuesday Mrs. and Miss Powell entertained at dinner in honor of Colonel Van Deusen. Their other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay and Mrs. Silman. Capt. and Mrs. Frissell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord for dinner on Tuesday evening. Mrs. McKinlay and her mother, Mrs. Silman, left on Wednesday for New York for a month's visit. They will be at "The Wyoming," Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

Wednesday afternoon the Bridge Club met with Mrs. Cole. Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Schoeffel each received a dainty hand embroidered handkerchief. Mrs. Cole's guests were Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Stayton, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Gaylord and Mrs. Baker.

On Wednesday evening a smoker was given at the club in honor of Colonel Van Deusen by the officers of the post. It was voted by all as one of the most successful affairs ever given here. A delicious buffet supper was served, also punch, throughout the evening. A number of prominent men from Denver were invited and among those who came were the Hon. John F. Shafroth, Governor of Colorado, Thomas Ward, jr., U.S. District Attorney, Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, Ethelbert Ward, C. W. Richards, Dr. H. R. McGraw, M.R.C., Dr. J. W. Ames, M.R.C., Dr. A. J. Markley, M.R.C., Capt. H. B. Nelson, Dr. C. A. Ellis, A. E. Wilson, T. E. Frost, S. G. Hartzell, J. S. Appel, Harry Appel, Capt. E. A. Greenough, Major Willis T. Uline, Lieut. E. K. Sterling and H. T. Van Riper, of Los Angeles, Cal. The officers of the garrison present were Colonel Van Deusen, Major Shook, Captains Sanford, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Jueneemann, Stayton, Butler, Lieutenants Sterrett, Brewer, Stevens, Mort, Deans, McKinlay and Wheatley and Mr. John T. Gaylord. While the menfolk were indulging in their smoker a number of the ladies were guests of Mrs. John B. Schoeffel at a party at which bridge was the evening's amusement. At midnight a delicious supper was served and prizes awarded Mrs. Sterrett and Mrs. Gaylord, quaint little Japanese paintings. Those who spent the evening with Mrs. Schoeffel were Mesdames Sterrett, Cole, Frissell, Wheatley, Butler, Gaylord, from the post, and Mrs. C. A. Ellis and Miss Ellis, from Denver. Several of the gentlemen dropped in during the evening.

Thursday evening the 5th Recruit Company, Capt. John B. Sanford commanding, were hosts at one of the most elaborate and perfectly appointed balls ever given by the enlisted men at Fort Logan. At eleven o'clock the guests, numbering over 400, adjourned to the company mess, where a most elaborate and delicious supper was served. A number of the officers and ladies accepted their hospitality, first enjoying a few dances and later partaking of the refreshments. Among those who did so were Colonel Van Deusen, Major Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Captain Stayton, Lieutenant Deans, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Butler entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Colonel Van Deusen. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens. On Monday evening they had as dinner guests Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Prather. Tuesday evening has been set aside as ladies' night at the club, and this week saw it most successfully inaugurated. The band played dance music for those who wished to indulge, and card tables were arranged for the more soberly inclined. A most delightful evening was spent by all. Light refreshments were served. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Colonel Van Deusen, Major Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord.

Wednesday afternoon the Card Club met with Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Sterrett each won a lovely after dinner coffee spoon. Those present included Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Sterrett. Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gaylord were hosts at a most elaborate dinner in honor of Colonel Van Deusen. The guests

were Colonel Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Appel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver. That everyone might have the pleasure of meeting Judge Lindsey, the noted jurist, reformer and juvenile court judge, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord held a reception from nine to eleven the same evening, and Judge Lindsey talked very freely and interestingly of his work and regaled his listeners with many funny and pathetic incidents in connection therewith. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Dr. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Major Shook, Lieutenant McKinlay and Dr. Lauderdale. Mrs. Wheatley assisted Mrs. Gaylord in serving punch and ices. Wednesday our first snow fell and Thursday everything was completely covered. Friday evening Lieutenant Brewer and Mrs. Brewer entertained at dinner in honor of Colonel Van Deusen. Red was the color scheme and on each guest's place-card was mounted a miniature field piece. Their other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett. Monday afternoon Mrs. E. A. Greenough entertained with one of her delightful bridge parties and several of the ladies from the post were her guests. Mrs. Frissell captured first prize. Those who went in were Mesdames Sterrett, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell and Stayton. Capt. and Mrs. Frissell were dinner and theater guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson Saturday last.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 30, 1911.

The officers gave a hop Friday at Pope Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards entertained with bridge Tuesday evening in compliment to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Andover, Mass., who is visiting Major and Mrs. Walker. Mrs. James Edward Fehét was hostess at a delightful tea Tuesday to meet Mrs. Gerhard L. Luhn.

Miss Gladys and Miss Hazel Tootle, of St. Joseph, Mo., guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, were honor guests at a dinner given Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. Heintzelman. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, of Yellowstone Park, are guests of Mrs. Knight's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, at the Planters' Hotel in the city. Major Fletcher Hardeman was a guest this week at the post, coming from the remount depot, Fort Reno, Okla.

The funeral of 1st Sergt. Henry H. Gardner, retired, who died in the post hospital Friday, Oct. 18, was held Monday afternoon, with burial at the post cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Deane, of Kansas City, were guests Sunday, of Mrs. Clarence Sherrill and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Sweeney are entertaining Captain Sweeney's sister, Mrs. Mary Garden, of Wheeling, W. Va. Capt. Rudolph E. Stevens is here, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Craig, who have been entertaining Mrs. Smyser for several months during Captain Smyser's absence in the Philippines.

Mrs. J. W. Furlow sang "By the Waters of Babylon" by Howell, for the offertory at the First Presbyterian church in the city Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Gilbreth entertained informally at dinner Friday. Mrs. E. K. Massee was hostess at a delightful tea Saturday as a pleasure for her house guest, Miss Whitaker. Those assisting were Mrs. Lenihan, Mrs. J. J. Tooley, Mrs. H. A. Drun, Mrs. Strang, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Grier and Miss Shug Reaume. At a dinner given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman in compliment to their guests, the Misses Tootle, of St. Joseph, Mo., were Mrs. E. P. Tootle, of St. Joseph, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, jr., Capt. John T. Exton, Capt. Harry G. Bishop and Capt. and Mrs. Heintzelman.

Judge Advocate General Enoch H. Crowder was the guest of Col. Thomas H. Slavens the last of the week of her daughter, Mrs. F. N. Atkins, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Olson, and Lieutenant Olson, of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is the guest now of Mrs. J. D. Edmonds, of the city, en route to her home at Holly Springs, Miss. Miss Lou Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., in the city, entertained twenty-four young friends Saturday afternoon. A Halloween supper was served in the dining room, which was decorated with Halloween symbols, and the centerpiece was a large mound of yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Uline was assisted in serving by Miss Dorothy Biddle. Among those who attended from the post were Lois Perley, Marion Moses, Elizabeth Nelson, Dorothy Rutherford, Georgiana Getty, Robert Lindsay, Bittman Barth and Jack Evans.

Capt. C. O. Sherrill, C.E., sailed Saturday for a trip to the Panama Canal. Mrs. Sherrill and son, who are guests of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, will not leave for Mobile, Ala., until Captain Sherrill's return in November. Complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Gerhard L. Luhn, Mrs. James Fehét entertained a number of guests on Tuesday with a charming tea. The guests were received by Mrs. Luhn, Mrs. Slavens, Mrs. Fehét, Mrs. Henry Gibbons, Mrs. William T. Littenbrant, Mrs. C. R. Day and Mrs. Ernest D. Peck. Tea was served by Mrs. Frederick W. Van Dyne and Mrs. John Cooke, and the coffee was poured by Mrs. Paul A. Wolf and Mrs. William A. Bishop. Others assisting were Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Oliver S. Eskridge, Mrs. John F. Clapham, Mrs. Fred L. Munson, Mrs. Paul M. Goodrich and Mrs. Goodwin Compton. Mrs. Robert Dougherty and Nancy, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Dougherty, now stationed in Manila, have taken quarters at A Root Hall.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Oct. 14, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond gave a farewell tea on board the cruiser Pennsylvania last Tuesday afternoon from four until six. Mrs. Fowell poured tea; Mrs. H. Brown coffee and Mrs. M. G. Cook served ices. Refreshments were served in the Captain's cabin, which was artistically decorated with masses of red and yellow dahlias. The young people enjoyed dancing on the quarterdeck, where the Pennsylvania's band played popular selections. The guests from out of the yard were Mrs. Peck and Miss Peck, of Seattle; Gen. J. B. Metcalf and Mr. Vernon Metcalf, of Port Madison, and Professor Johnson, of Port Orchard.

Dr. Forrest Black, of Seattle, was a guest of Ensign Stuart Brown at luncheon Sunday on board the Pennsylvania. Mrs. R. M. Griswold returned Monday from the East, where she had been called by the illness of her father, Col. Thomas Sharp.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. D. C. Nutting gave a tea this afternoon for the officers and ladies of the station and ships. Mrs. C. C. Fowell and Mrs. Clarence Nutting assisted in serving coffee and ices. Mr. and Mrs. Max Smith, of New York city, guests of Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, in Seattle, spent Tuesday night at the yard as guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Mrs. Victor Metcalf, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, is a guest at the home of her brother, Paymr. R. Nicholas.

Mrs. C. S. McReynolds and two sons returned Tuesday from an extended visit in the East. Mrs. C. F. Pond leaves Tuesday for her home at Berkeley, Cal. The battleship Oregon leaves Oct. 23 for San Pedro, Cal., for a two weeks' cruise. Capt. C. F. Pond and most of the officers of the Pennsylvania have been transferred to the Oregon.

Miss Jean Morrison, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold for several months, left Friday for her home in Portland. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Pond, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Miss Morrison, of Portland, and Ensign Klein. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Pond entertained at dinner on board the Pennsylvania on Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Miss Morrison, of Portland, and Lieut. Milo Draemel.

The wedding of Lieut. Milo Draemel, of the Pennsylvania, and Miss Marguerite Clise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Clise, of Seattle, will take place in Trinity Episcopal Church, Seattle, the evening of Oct. 25.

Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw returned Saturday from a



Here's tobacco that ranks 'em all

It's a new deal in pipe-smoking—"the joy smoke." Makes your old jimmy pipe good as gold. Makes it smoke sweet and fragrant, without a touch of the old tongue-bite or rankness.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

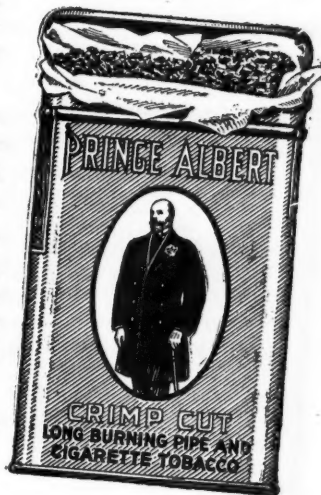
Maybe you think you can't smoke a pipe. Then unlimber the old T. D., load up with Prince Albert and KNOW! Smoke it hot, smoke it fast, smoke it as long as you dog-gone please and you can't make it bite your tongue.

The biter is taken out by our patent process. This process is exclusive—that's why the "justasgoods" are trailing so far you can't see 'em when it comes to the smoking test.

All live tobacco purveyors hand out P. A. in tidy red tins for a dime and in 5c cloth bags, wrapped in weather-proof paper. If you roll your own, lay in a supply of these bags. They keep the tobacco sweet and fresh in any climate.

Sold also in pound and half-pound humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.



few days' visit at Victoria, B.C. Col. and Mrs. Doyen entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Green, recently from the New York Yard. Mrs. C. H. McReynolds and sons, who have been in the East for several months, returned Monday to join Lieutenant McReynolds at their home in Bremerton.

Paymr. John Hancock is coaching the Philadelphia's football team this year. The boys went to Wenatchee last week to play the high school at that place. The Wenatchees have three teams in the field and are crack players. The Philadelphia were badly beaten, but felt that they had not played so badly when last Saturday the local team watched them win from Lincoln High School, the best high school team in Seattle, by a score of 12 to 0. A game that will bring out all the rivalry between the Army and Navy will be played on the local field on Saturday, Oct. 28, between the sailors and the Army team from Forts Worden, Casey and Flagler. A large number of officers and ladies are expected to come down with the men, and a dance will be given by the officers of the yard in the evening.

President Taft with his staff and newspapermen from the East, visited the navy yard for a short time last Tuesday afternoon. The President and party were guests of the Bremerton Commercial Club. President Taft made a ten-minute address to 2,500 citizens of the navy yard towns. The New Orleans, now on the Asiatic Station, is expected to arrive about Jan. 1 for a general overhauling. The St. Louis has been ordered to San Francisco to replace the Pensacola at the naval training station at Goat Island.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Oct. 10, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence O. Mathews gave a delightful chafing-dish supper in honor of Miss Elizabeth Browning Sunday. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Demmer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew, Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Gullion, Lieut. P. J. Lauber, Miss Marquart and Miss Browning.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Allen Gullion entertained most delightfully in honor of Miss Browning. It was a "farewell" party and in the center of the dining table was placed a large ornamental basket filled with "parting gifts" and appropriate notes to Miss Browning. The guests included all the ladies of the Infantry garrison. Miss Elizabeth Browning, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Demmer, sailed for the mainland on the Manchuria Wednesday morning. Many of her friends accompanied her to the boat and her stateroom was covered with beautiful flowers.

Mrs. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., gave a large bridge party Tuesday afternoon. The guests played "pivot bridge" and a pair of silver sugar tongs was awarded at each table. The winners were Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Mrs. N. F. McClure, Mrs. R. B. Lincoln, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Scales. Mrs. Elliott, wife of Commander Elliott, of the Maryland, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Gibson.

The Leilehua Service Bridge Club met at the Infantry clubrooms Wednesday morning. Mrs. G. L. Morrison and Mrs. A. W. Gullion acted as hostesses. Mrs. Thomas Cunningham won the first prize and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins second prize. Mrs. D. J. Rumbough gave a delightful five hundred

party at her quarters in the Artillery garrison Wednesday evening. Mrs. W. R. Gibson was hostess of a large bridge party in honor of her guest, Mrs. Elliott, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Raymond Pratt won the first prize, a handsome brass jardiniere, and Mrs. F. J. Koester won the second, a brass basket. Mrs. F. E. Hopkins gave a beautiful dinner party Thursday for twelve, and after dinner bridge was indulged in.

The Afternoon Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. P. E. Marquart Friday. A number of guests were invited in. Mrs. Charles C. Demmer was the fortunate winner of the club prize and Mrs. G. L. Morrison won the guest's prize. One of the many entertainments given in honor of Miss Browning before she left for her home in Belmont, N.Y., was the beautiful card party given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Kay Thursday evening. Miss Browning and Chaplain A. A. Pruden won the prizes. Mrs. Samuel H. Bell and Miss Bell were the charming hostesses of a bridge party Saturday afternoon. Miss Hopkins won the first prize and Mrs. Rehkopf the second. The officers of the 2d Infantry gave a smoker at their clubrooms Saturday evening.

The transport Sheridan docked here Saturday morning and sailed for the States that night. This transport was to take from this post more than 200 casuals, but on account of limited accommodations about half the enlisted men had to wait until the next boat. It was a great disappointment to the soldiers, who had packed and had said their last good-bys, to find that they had another month "to do" at Schofield Barracks.

Major and Mrs. Francis J. Koester, formerly of the 5th Cavalry, sailed on the Sheridan and will go at once to the Major's new station, Fort Robinson, Neb., where he will join the 12th Cavalry.

The battalion of 1st Field Artillery stationed at this post completed a four days' practice march Thursday. The march was commanded by Major William M. Cruikshank and the entire island of Oahu was encircled. On Saturday Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, commanding the 5th Cavalry, started on a march to go twice around the island and on the 15th of the month the 2d Infantry will make the trip. General Macomb joins these marches and visits all places of interest and instruction with the troops.

Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner. Their guests were Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. Pruden, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham and Lieut. P. H. Sheridan.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.
The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.

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Coats-
of-
Arms

15th Cavalry

Mounted with pin-fastenings to
be worn on sleeve of mess-
jacket or as brooches for ladies.

	With enamel	Without enamel
14-kt. gold	\$13.50	\$10.
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Novelties mailed upon request.

1218-20-22 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig.
Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miles, San Fran-
cisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks,
Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen.
H. H. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen.
Frederick Funston.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen.
George S. Anderson.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig.
Gen. John J. Pershing.

Texas Maneuver Brigade.

Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft.
Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M,
Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Man-
ila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft.
Gibson, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo. Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2,
General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3,
Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambu-
lance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4
and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E
and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived July
1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.;
I, K and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio,
San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun
Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise
Barracks, Idaho.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs.,
eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft.
Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Ten
troops will sail for Philippines on June 5, 1912, and two
troops on Aug. 5, 1912.
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Nine troops
will sail for Philippines on May 6, 1912, and three troops on
Sept. 5, 1912.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,
P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,
P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell,
Wyo.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Ogilthorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B,
C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K,
Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Man-
ila. To sail for the United States about June 15, 1912.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and
H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Pla-
toon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F,
Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address
Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct.
31, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D and F, Vancouver Bks.,
Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and
B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910; E, Presidio
of San Francisco, Cal.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C,
Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo.
5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B
and C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; E, Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kas.; Regimental Hqrs., Batteries F, D and E, and
Hqrs. of 2d Battalion ordered to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla.,
for station on Nov. 15.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived April
2, 1910.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived April
1, 1911.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1911.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived
March 4, 1911.
*Mine companies.

Const. Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft.
Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.;
5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft.
Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th
Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft.
Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail
for the Philippines about March 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun
Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafer,
H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
To sail for United States March 15, 1912.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H.
Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Will sail for U.S. about Nov. 15, 1911.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal. Will
sail for Manila about Feb. 5, 1912.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived
Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
To sail for U.S. about Jan. 15, 1912.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H.
Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Pla-
toon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Douglas, Utah. Will sail
for Manila about Nov. 6, 1911.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft.
Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E,
Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert,
Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn
from William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska,
July, 1910.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M,
Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun
Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-
gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. To sail for San
Francisco Dec. 15, 1911; E, F, G and H, Fort Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct.
5, 1909. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and dis-
embark at Portland, Ore.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon,
Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K,
L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and
M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F,
G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Will sail for Manila about Dec.
5, 1911.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M,
Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and

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Philadelphia
Washington, D. C.
1224 F St., N. W.

Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and
H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.;
Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and
L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H,
and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry
Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed
Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery
to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY

Corrected up to Oct. 31. Later changes will be found on
another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-
miral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At New
York, N.Y.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove.
At New York, N.Y.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves.
At New York, N.Y.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart.
At New York, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-
miral Badger.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At New
York, N.Y.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At
New York, N.Y.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At
New York, N.Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F.
Fechter. At New York, N.Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S.
Rodgers. At New York, N.Y.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin.
At New York, N.Y.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-
miral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. At New York, N.Y.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam.
At New York, N.Y.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At
New York, N.Y.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At
New York, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-
miral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At New York, N.Y.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon.
At New York, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John E. Craven.
At New York, N.Y.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James P. Parker.
At New York, N.Y.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood.
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-
miral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At New York, N.Y.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker.
At New York, N.Y.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler.
At New York, N.Y.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh.
At New York, N.Y.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At New York,
N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At
New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
Due at New York Oct. 28.

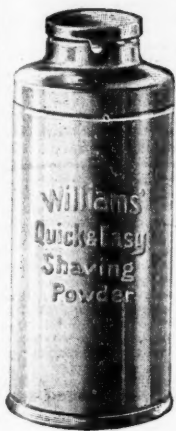
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott.
At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At
the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At
New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At
New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At New York, N.Y.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey M. Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Pedro, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At San Pedro, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Pedro, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Pedro, Cal.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Manila, P.I.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Nanking, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cate. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Hankow, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Samar, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, jr. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ray S. McDonald. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.
RAINBOW (transport). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. En route to Shanghai, China.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

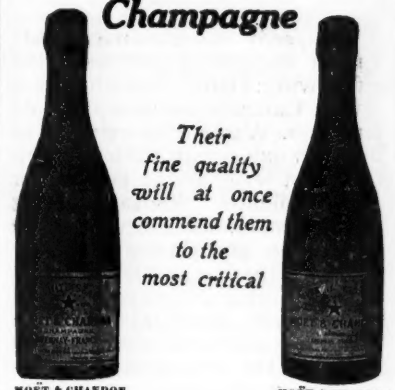
TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Frank Bresnan, ordered to command. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Alexander Stuart. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ANNAPOLIS, G. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Due at New York Oct. 28.
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Due at New York Oct. 28.
BUFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At New York, N.Y. Send mail there.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. W. W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur S. Smith. At New York, N.Y.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. At New York, N.Y.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Annapolis, Honduras. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Due at New York Oct. 28.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George N. Hayward. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. H. T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Scott, ordered to command. At New York, N.Y.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Due at New York Oct. 28.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Breaux, master. En route to Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. En route to Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At New York, N.Y.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Pedro, Cal.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, G., Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL, G., Comdr. D. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. At San Pedro, Cal.

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SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ST. LOUIS, P.C. In reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Send mail there.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Donald P. Morrison. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. P. Williams, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Due at New York Oct. 28.
WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Cortez Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer, ordered to command. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.
Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Torpedo Division.
Ensign Joseph J. Broshek, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PORTER (torpedoboot). (Flagship.) Ensign Joseph J. Broshek. At New York, N.Y.
DUPONT (torpedoboot). Ensign William R. Munroe. At New York, N.Y.
BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign John E. Meredith. At New York, N.Y.

Seventh Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At New York, N.Y.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At New York, N.Y.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At New York, N.Y.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Andrew C. Pickens. At New York, N.Y.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At New York, N.Y.

Eighth Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At New York, N.Y.
PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At New York, N.Y.

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McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At New York, N.Y.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At New York, N.Y.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont, jr. At New York, N.Y.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At New York, N.Y.
MAYRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At New York, N.Y.
STERETT. Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At New York, N.Y.
WARRINGTON. Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At New York, N.Y.
WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At New York, N.Y.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At New York, N.Y.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At New York, N.Y.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At New York, N.Y.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At New York, N.Y.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At New York, N.Y.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At New York, N.Y.
BONITA (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At New York, N.Y.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At New York, N.Y.
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At New York, N.Y.
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At New York, N.Y.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At New York, N.Y.
TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At New York, N.Y.
CASTINE (tender). 9 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At New York, N.Y.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At New York, N.Y.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Walter W. Lorchbough. Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck to command on Dec. 6, 1911. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, jr., Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At San Pedro, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Pedro, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Henry C. Gearing, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Pedro, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Shanghai, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Nanking, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Hankow, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Nanking, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.

First Submarine Division.

SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Paul J. Peyton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISION, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

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The Macdonough, Biddle, Dahlgren, Shubrick, Stockton, Worden and De Long are at New York, N.Y., and the Barney, Craven and Wilkes are at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

NEW GOERZ CATALOG.

The C. P. Goerz American Optical Company, of 317 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city, have issued a handsome new catalog which contains many attractive illustrations, much useful information for photographers, and full descriptions of the lenses, cameras, shutters, binoculars and other optical apparatus manufactured by this firm. Over 300,000 high-grade Goerz Anastigmat lenses manufactured and marketed in the past twenty years is the proud record with which the book opens. The Goerz lenses have an established reputation for highest quality, due to excellence of the lens formulae, careful choice of raw material and great care exercised through all the processes of manufacture. Besides lenses the firm manufactures many other optical instruments for photographic and scientific uses, which show the same efficiency and high quality. This year the firm of C. P. Goerz in Berlin, originators of the Goerz lenses, etc., celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary.

An interesting method of treating a diver who complained of illness on coming to the surface is related by Fleet Surg. R. S. Bernard in a Blue Book on the health of the British navy during 1910. A seaman was searching for sunken mines from H.M.S. Thetis in Dornoch Firth. He became rather livid in color and complained of symptoms of syncope. Dr. Bernard decided to send him down again. He was helped into his diving dress and slowly sent down to a depth of twelve fathoms, communication being kept up by telephone. After being below about ten minutes the man said he felt better, and after another ten minutes quite recovered. He was brought up to a depth of thirty feet for three minutes, to twenty feet for seven minutes, to ten feet for ten minutes, and then to the surface. During the gradual decompression the diver said he felt quite well, and on taking off his face-piece his color was quite normal. Dr. Bernard is of opinion that, feeling ill while below, the man came to the surface too quickly, and that his symptoms were caused in that way.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. November 14, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4000: Cotton drill, wisp brooms, tobacco.—Sch. 4029: Turret-turning gear.—Sch. 4031: Oxygen-hydrogen generating plant.—Sch. 4032: Gun-firing equipment.—Sch. 4036: Bar, plate, and sheet steel.—Sch. 4037: Plate washers, rivets, bar brass and iron, brass voice tubing.—Sch. 4038: Naval brass, sheet brass, sheet and rod copper, brass and copper pipe.—Sch. 4039: Iron or steel pipe.—Sch. 4040: Brass valves.—Sch. 4041: Brass and iron pipe fittings, etc.—Sch. 4042: Bolts and nuts, rivets.—Sch. 4044: Furnishing and installing steam-pressure disinfector.—Sch. 4049: Beef tallow. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 10-30-11

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. November 7, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3996: Provisions.—Sch. 4022: White ash.—Sch. 4023: Asphaltum varnish, petroleum, Muntz metal sheathing, galvanized steel shapes, roofing trucks, paint brushes, white muslin, cheese cloth, cotton sheeting, bath bricks.—Sch. 4024: Rubber hose.—Sch. 4025: Granular sodium carbonate, toilet soap.—Sch. 4046: Saltwater soap, bur-lap, enameled cloth. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 10-23-11

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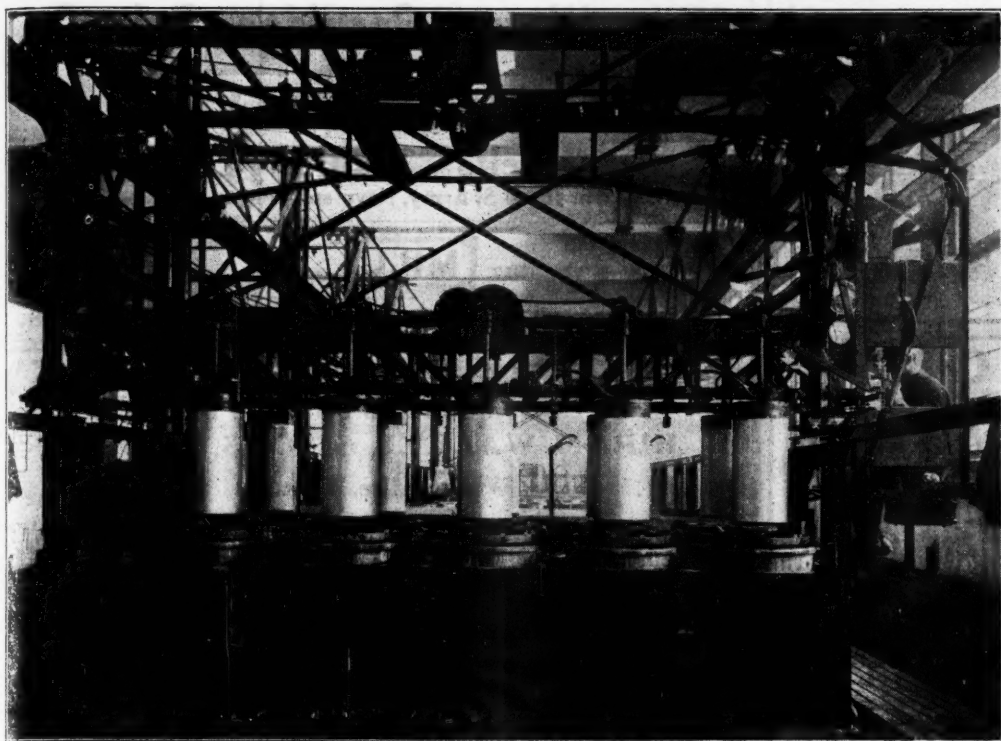


FIGURE 1. Apparatus plating alternately nickel and copper on a special cylinder. The copper is subsequently dissolved, leaving the nickel in flakes of extreme thinness.

THE "PERSPIRATION" OF THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY DEVELOPMENT.

Letter No. 3. Nov. 4, 1911.

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." To no device does this old adage apply more appropriately than to the storage battery.

No matter how beautiful the chemical theory, or how unique the reaction, one defective detail in physical design or mechanical construction will render the remainder of no avail.

Mr. Edison has a pet expression replete in truthfulness: "A successful invention is composed of one part inspiration and ninety-nine parts perspiration." Last week, I told you of the "inspiration" of the Edison Battery. This week, the "perspiration" is the issue, because thereby hangs the tale of eight years of ceaseless toil night, day, Sundays, and Holidays.

One who has not worked constantly, side by side, with Mr. Edison, who has not come to him radiant in the belief of having solved a difficult problem, only to see his handiwork shattered by some crucial tests which only an Edison can devise, really appreciates what it means for him to finally approve a complete structure.

He arrives at his result by process of elimination. He believes in nothing that he cannot see, feel, smell, taste, and hear. "Looks pretty plausible, but you had better try it out" is the unfailing verdict on any new suggestion.

I remember an occurrence of interest. A group of machines for stirring liquid commenced to give trouble. This was an important process of manufacture in one of the Edison Factories at Orange, and the entire output of the Plant was curtailed. Several had attempted to remedy the difficulty. Then the Chief was appealed to. Instant and continued action was necessary.

I was his assistant on that "job." By the time the fiftieth model had been tried out and found wanting, I decided that nobody on earth ever has known anything about stirring liquids. At the seventy-fifth, I was sure of it. Every man in the Laboratory that could be used was making up devices from the hurried "copper plate" sketches, which appeared with remarkable frequency and originality from Mr. Edison's pad. For ten days and nights the work proceeded unremittingly, until, finally, an obviously excellent design appeared, was constructed, tested, and found perfect. It transpired that this had been the third sketch he had made, but, as he expressed it afterward, "It looked too easy. I am always leary of anything that looks too easy."

Then everybody—except Mr. Edison—went home and slept the clock twice around.

And so, I repeat, unless you know this man intimately, you cannot appreciate how very good the Edison Storage Battery must be for him to have finally endorsed it.

I really think he is sorry he has finished this battery task, because it was a foe worthy of his steel. From first to last, aside from the special manufacturing machinery design and tests, over fifty-thousand separate and distinct experiments were made, the results of each being carefully tabulated, and resolved into curves. If all these curve sheets were placed end to end, the line would be 16 miles long, or would cover 2 acres of ground.

Finally the battery stood perfected and special machines for making the parts were taken up.

Last week I passed hurriedly over the general assembly and a few mechanical details of the Edison Storage Battery, but, for the information of those who desire to know the details of construction well, I am going more fully into the matter this week.

FIGURE 3. "One of the positive electrode tubes."

THE NICKEL FLAKE.

Referring to the positive electrode shown in last week's letter, you will remember the magnified section of one of the tubes. The active material therein—nickel hydrate—must be in good electrical contact with the retaining conducting tube. A thin metal disc between the thin layers of hydrate would not do, because it would touch only the "high spots" of the layers. Furthermore, the contact between disc and tube would be poor. So these conducting layers must be made up



FIGURE 4. "One of the positive electrodes."

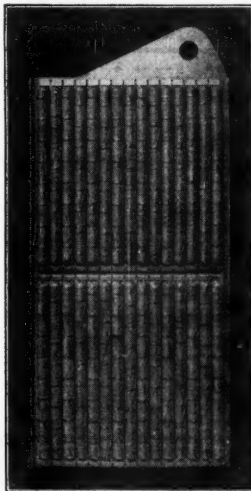


FIGURE 6. "One of the negative electrodes."

of very thin flakes of nickel, which are not chemically decomposed by the elements present, and which can be tamped into intimate contact with the hydrate and tube.

This necessitated a separate building, wherein are located many large traveling cranes, each supporting twelve rotating copper cylinders. Corresponding to these twelve cylinders there are two batteries of twelve crocks each, one lot of twelve comprising a copper plating bath, the other twelve a nickel plating bath. The rotating cylinders are first submerged in the

copper bath for a few seconds, and a thin layer of copper deposited on them. Then they are removed, passed by a multiple water jet, and lowered into the nickel bath, coming out with a thin layer of nickel, plated over the copper. From thence to the copper bath again by way of the water jets, etc., etc., until 250 alternate, smooth and very thin layers of nickel and copper have been deposited.

This composite sheet, about 1/64-inch thick, is then stripped off each cylinder, cut into little squares, and placed in crocks containing a solution which dissolves the copper from between the nickel layers and thereby separates them, with the result that from each of these little squares one hundred and twenty-five flakes of nickel, each less than one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch thick, are produced.

It took a year to perfect this process to Mr. Edison's satisfaction.

THE NICKEL HYDRATE.

While this was going on in Orange, the Edison Chemical Works, in Silver Lake, was mastering the secret process of making the nickel hydrate commercially. But of this process I am not at liberty to write.

THE MECHANICAL PARTS.

All mechanical parts of the Edison Battery are made of high grade steel. When ready for assembling, all such parts are heavily nickel plated and then placed in hermetically sealed vessels and brought up to a temperature at which, in an atmosphere of hydrogen, fed thereto, the nickel welds to and amalgamates the steel, forming an impervious covering. This insures good electrical contact of all parts.

THE TUBES.

The tubes are made of thin steel ribbon. This is perforated, ground to thickness, brushed, plated, and fed into the tube machine. These latter machines turn out a steady stream of tubes, each one-quarter inch in diameter and 4 1/2 inches long, spirally wound, some left-hand and some right-hand. The seam, the clinching action, is rendered as strong as any other part.

The tubes are then placed, in iron supports, under the loading machine rammers. A measured quantity of nickel hydrate, followed by the proper amount of flaked nickel, falls into each tube. Then the rammers descend and tamp together the two layers thus formed, with a pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch. This process is repeated automatically until the tubes are filled, when the machine automatically stops.

Little end crown caps are slipped in, the ends are mashed flat, and seamless steel rings are equidistantly placed onto the tubes, to provide against any swelling tendency.

THE POSITIVE PLATE.

The tubes are then assembled in the steel positive grids, alternate tubes left-hand and right-hand wound. So, any effects of or tendency to unwind on the part of one tube will be counteracted by the next oppositely wound one. Therefore, all mechanical strains are local, and do not distort or buckle the plates.

THE IRON OXIDE POCKET.

The pockets for the iron oxide are made up in two parts of perforated steel ribbons, are filled by the oxide loading machines and prepared for assembly in the grids. The process of manufacture of this special black oxide is private, and was even more difficult to procure than the nickel hydrate.

THE NEGATIVE PLATE.

These pockets are then inserted into the negative steel grid and subjected to hydraulic pressure, which clamps them to it, and corrugates the flat surfaces to provide maximum contact with the oxide within. A small quantity of mercury, in the oxide, acts as a binder and facilitates conductivity.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of fifty-two installments. To avoid repetition, I am referring to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the Army and Navy Journal be filed for reference. Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Army and Navy Representative, EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, ORANGE, N.J.

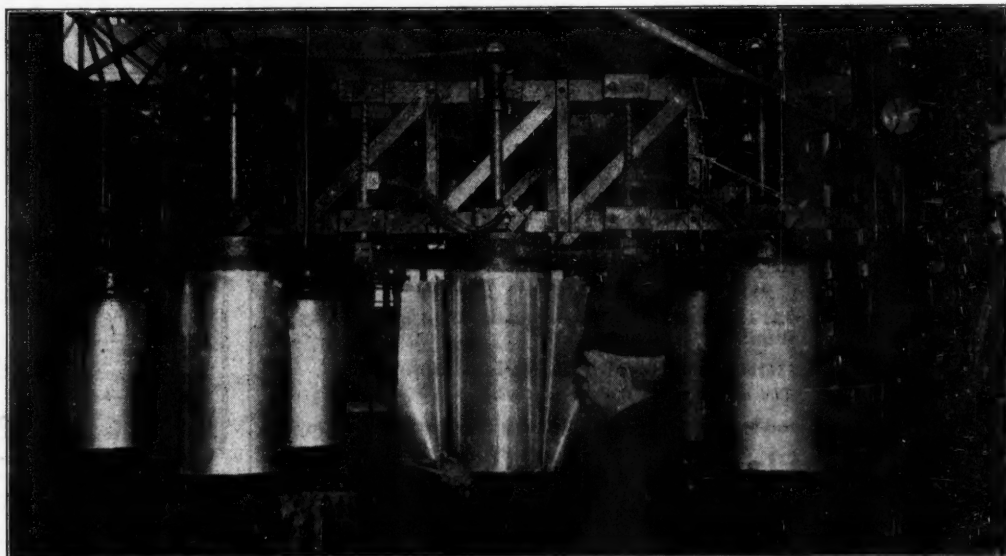


FIGURE 2. Stripping the 1/64 inch thick, 250 layer sheet from cylinder.

FIGURE 5. "One of the pockets for negative electrode."

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